

## Suspected Kurdish rebels kill 11 villagers

ANKARA (AP) — Suspected Kurdish guerrillas killed 11 villagers, six of them children, in a nighttime raid on a small hamlet in southeastern Turkey, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported Tuesday. The dispatch said the rebels used rocket launchers and machine guns to attack houses in the village of Guneve in the township of Simak near the Iraqi border Monday night. Six of the victims were children and three were women, the report said. About 600 civilians and government troops and an almost equal number of Kurdish insurgents have been killed in the fighting in southeast Turkey since 1984. Recently the guerrillas, mostly believed to be members of the Kurdish Labour Party, have concentrated their attacks on tiny hamlets scattered throughout the southeast, killing about 100 farmers in the past three months. An estimated 10 million Kurds, out of a total population of 52 million, live in Turkey, most of them in the mountainous southeast region. The Kurdish rebels seek autonomy in the region. Many killings of civilians by Kurdish guerrillas are ostensibly in retaliation for reported collaboration by the local Kurdish population with government forces.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية - الراي

Volume 12 Number 3584

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1987, MUHARRAM 30, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Arsonists try to burn Jerusalem cars

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Arsonists on Tuesday tried to set fire to more than two dozen cars in a Jewish area of Jerusalem, but a man on his way to morning prayers extinguished the blaze, police said. Police spokesman Rafi Levy said Boaz Yitzhaki discovered a burning gasoline container under one of 28 cars in a parking lot in the Maalot Dafne neighbourhood at dawn. Surrounding the cars were rags soaked with gasoline, Levy said. "The man tried to put the fire out, then called the police," Levy said. "From first investigation it appears there was an attempt to set all 28 cars on fire."

## Gorbachev still on 'vacation and in good health'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who has not appeared in public since Aug. 7, is on holiday and is in excellent health, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday. Interest in Mr. Gorbachev's whereabouts mounted after he failed to attend Red Square celebrations on Saturday marking the 840th anniversary of the foundation of Moscow. A report in a West German magazine said he had suffered food poisoning.

## NATO warned of 'Iranian threat'

OSLO (R) — A British expert on international affairs has warned NATO members that Iran and its fundamentalist supporters posed a growing terrorist threat to the alliance. Speaking in a debate on terrorism by NATO parliamentarians, the expert, Paul Wilkinson, said Iran or pro-Iranian Shi'ites posed NATO countries "by far and away the most serious religious terrorist threat."

## Qadhafi invites Adhmi family to live in Libya

ROME (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has invited the family of slain Palestinian cartoonist Naji Al Ali Al Adhmi, who was shot on a London street, to live expense-free in Libya, the Libyan news agency (IANA) said Monday. The Libyan dispatch, monitored in Rome, gave no details of Colonel Qadhafi's offer. It hailed Mr. Adhmi for "his clarity of vision into the Palestine Arab struggle" and said he "never lost hope of returning to the occupied homeland." Mr. Adhmi, one of the most controversial journalists in the Middle East, was shot by a lone gunman outside the southwest London office of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas on July 22. He died at Charing Cross hospital on Aug. 29.

## 2 Soviet soldiers killed in Libya

MOSCOW (AP) — Two Soviet soldiers who were reported missing on a mission to southern Libya died there in hostilities, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. "We received information to the extent that these two Soviet experts died in the course of hostilities in southern Libya," Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshv said at a regular news briefing. Chad and Libya have been fighting a desert war in northern Chad that recently has spread at times to southern Libya.

## INSIDE

- Britain demand apology from Iran for attacking tanker, page 2
- Crown Prince reviews Arab League organisations' plans, page 3
- How the Arab Order turned away from unity, page 4
- Briton hopes for encounter with yeti, page 5
- A skiing sensation in Jordan, page 6
- IMF lending drops anew, page 7
- Superpowers clash over S. Africa at IAEA talks, page 8

# U.S. helicopter blasts mine-laying Iranian boat in Gulf; Reagan defends action and Tehran vows retaliation

Combined agency dispatches

**TENSION rose to new heights in the Gulf on Tuesday after a U.S. helicopter attacked an Iranian boat said to have been laying mines in the Gulf waters and Tehran vowed revenge for the attack in which three Iranians were killed and 10 wounded.**

American and Iranian naval forces were again on the verge of a clash on Tuesday after a U.S. frigate fired warning shots near a high-speed Iranian hovercraft. In Washington, President Ronald Reagan defended Monday's U.S. helicopter attack on the Iranian boat which the Pentagon said was caught laying mines near Bahrain. Iranian political leaders and military commanders refuted the Pentagon report and vowed swift revenge for Monday's attack. The Defence Department said

## Khamenei withholds reply to U.N., uses speech to vow revenge on U.S.

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Iranian President Sayyed Ali Khamenei on Tuesday withheld a clear-cut response to the U.N. Security Council's July 20 call for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war but vowed revenge on the U.S. for the American helicopter attack on an Iranian ship in the Gulf.

Speaking in the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Khamenei denied the Iranian ship was a navy vessel laying mines and he warned the Gulf had turned into a "powder keg." United States Deputy Ambassador Herbert Okun led a walk-out by his delegation as Mr. Khamenei denounced the attack. Mr. Khamenei said Washington was in for serious consequences from "this abominable act."

Addressing a packed hall, Mr. Khamenei ignored President Ronald Reagan's appeal in the same forum on Monday for Iran to announce unequivocal acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an immediate ceasefire in Iran's war with Iraq. Much of his 80-minute speech was devoted to sharp criticism of the council and its alleged lack of impartiality. He repeated Iran's demand for the punishment of Iraq.

The Iraqi delegation was absent while Mr. Khamenei spoke. Mr. Okun and other American delegates listened until the Iranian leader departed from his prepared text to denounce the American attack near Bahrain.

He referred to the attack as a "very grave and immediate danger provoked by the United States administration through its latest action in the Persian Gulf, which is threatening not only the region but the whole world."

"Yesterday, United States battleships attacked Iran Ajr, an Iranian merchantship. They murdered four and wounded three people. The ship has been seized and its crew has been detained."

He said the United States was "preparing to launch a new wave of aggression against Iran and to support an international minesweeping fleet to clear the Gulf, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official was quoted on Tuesday as saying."

The West German magazine Stern quoted Middle East specialist Alexander Ivanov-Golyzin as saying: "If one side in the conflict does not fulfil the U.N. resolution, we will support all appropriate measures, such as perhaps an embargo on arms."

He said Moscow would not back arms sanctions against Iraq. In addition, the Soviet Union would be prepared to support an international group of minesweepers under United Nations supervision, he told the magazine in an interview released ahead of publication.

Stern said Mr. Ivanov-Golyzin was head of the Gulf section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. In July, the Soviet Union joined the United States and the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in adopting Resolution 598, which demands an immediate ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war and threatens sanctions if the warring parties refuse to stop fighting.

President Ronald Reagan told

the U.N. General Assembly on Monday that Iran would face enforcement measures unless it unequivocally agreed to a ceasefire. Iraq has said it would abide by the council's ceasefire order if Iran did, too, but Iran laid down conditions for compliance that Baghdad said were unacceptable.

Stern quoted the Soviet official as saying Moscow would reject sanctions against Iraq. Enforcement would "only be applied against the side that rejects the resolution and Iraq is ready for peace now," he said.

He said a truce without a comprehensive solution to the conflict, from which either side could easily break out, was not sufficient. Iraq, which receives arms supplies from Moscow, feared Iran would continue to "occupy parts of its territory," he said.

Mr. Ivanov-Golyzin was quoted as saying the only way to guarantee the safety of international shipping in the Gulf was to end the war. The United States fleet was simply aggravating the situation, he said.

The foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, France, China and Britain — all permanent members of the council — will meet U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday.

tankers in the Gulf last July — during a photo session as he welcomed Costa Rican President Oscar Arias to the White House.

Asked if it would make the Gulf situation more explosive, he replied: "The only one that's contributing to any explosive tendencies in the Persian Gulf is (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini and the government of Iran."

The president gave a non-committal response when asked if more clashes could now be expected. "I don't think anyone can predict," he said.

The Pentagon said on Tuesday 26 of the 31 crew of the Iranian ship Iran Ajr were rescued after the 1955 GMT attack — 10 from a lifeboat and 16 from the water. Four of those on the lifeboat were injured, three of them seriously.

Two sailors were missing, it said. The Pentagon said the boat was spotted by two helicopters based

on the Jarrett, part of a 28-ship U.S. task force in and near the Gulf.

The helicopters used special night-vision equipment to monitor the after-dark activities of the boat, described as a landing craft, it said.

Asked how long the helicopter strike lasted, a defence official said, "seconds."

Asked if any warning was given, he said none was necessary because the boat was caught laying mines in international waters.

"Apparently six mines were laid," the Defence Department said. "(U.S.) Middle East force helicopters are searching for the mines at this time. At least one mine was observed floating in the water."

"Ten mines and various fuses and pins used in arming the mines were found in the landing craft," it added.

While admitting that the ship

disabled in the attack was a military vessel, Tehran rejected U.S. claims that it was sowing mines and demanded the return of the crew.

In an incident on Tuesday, the Jarrett fired warning shots to chase away a fast-approaching Iranian hovercraft while the U.S. warship was towing the Iranian minelayer disabled in Monday's attack, U.S. officials said.

The battered ship was towed towards the Bahrain coast late Tuesday, and at least 10 of its crew were being held aboard the Lasalle, flagship of the navy's Middle East force. Witnesses quoted by AP said they were roped together and guarded by armed sailors.

The hovercraft suddenly approached as the Iran Ajr rode under tow by the Jarrett, triggering a general quarters alert that sent the crews of the American

(Continued on page 3)

Police investigate multiple shooting in Amman; suspect held

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A man who shot and wounded three men at an Amman area house on Monday has been apprehended by police and is now under investigation at the central police station in Abdali, Amman police chief Lieutenant-General Nassouh Mohieddin said Tuesday.

Gen. Mohieddin told the Jordan Times that the man, who was identified only as A.J., shot the three men after entering their house in the Sports City area, but that the armed man's three daughters, who were at the same house, escaped unhurt. The three women and the three men, all in their twenties, were put under arrest in addition to the assailant.

Gen. Mohieddin said the criminal court's attorney general visited the scene of the crime and was heading the investigations.

Gen. Mohieddin said police were trying to find a motive for the apparent attempted murder and that he expected police to end

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan seeks help from armistice panel against Israeli curbs on bridge crossings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian authorities are currently holding contacts with the Joint Jordanian-Israeli Armistice Commission in an effort to overcome obstacles placed by the Israeli authorities on the travel of Palestinians across the Jordan River bridges, Mr. Mohammad Al Udwan, director of the Inspection and Follow-up Department at the Ministry of Interior, announced Tuesday.

Mr. Udwan said that contacts in this respect were being made under directives from His Majesty King Hussein in the hope of maintaining open bridges with the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and to foil Israel's attempts to evict the Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr. Udwan said the Israeli authorities have been obstructing the travel of Palestinian people across the bridges to the East

Bank. The Israelis are refusing to recognise spouses of Palestinians living on the West Bank and Gaza and so denying them the right to be included in the family re-union programme, he said.

Israel is also refusing to allow children above five years of age to cross into the occupied territory without a separate permit and a separate passport, he added. All these measures, Mr. Udwan said, are bound to create more difficulties for the Arab population and their relatives and families and also visitors to the occupied territories.

In addition, he said, the Israeli authorities have been placing conditions on certain groups of Arab people upon leaving the West Bank like asking them not to return home before the elapse of certain periods of time. Those under 26 years of age leaving the

West Bank for the East Bank are not allowed to return home before the elapse of nine months, Mr. Udwan said.

The Israeli authorities have recently introduced a new measure by which Arabs from the occupied lands working abroad should return home and personally submit request for renewing permits of travel abroad. This measure adds to the burdens of the Arab population, Mr. Udwan noted.

Earlier, the Israeli authorities used to renew such permits for three years without requesting the personal presence of the applicant, he said.

He said the Israeli authorities had been trying to coerce some people and pressure them to collaborate with the occupation authorities by threatening to deny them the right to return to their homes in the West Bank.

(Continued on page 3)

American Jewish Congress backs call for int'l peace conference

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The American Jewish Congress (AJC), in a break with Israel's official foreign policy, has called for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The 50,000-member group — a secular, non-religious organisation that almost invariably supports Israeli policies — said Monday it feared Israel would lose its character as a Jewish state if it continues to keep a growing number of Arabs under military occupation or tries to absorb them as citizens.

"Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza are perceived as hostile occupiers," said the statement.

"And continued Israeli rule of a resented Arab population must lead to repressive measures that, in the long run, cannot but distort and corrupt the values we associate with a Jewish state."

However, an international conference could only be convened, the congress said, if Israel is given "reasonable assurances" that participants will recognise Israel; rapid movement toward direct negotiations between Israel and Arab participants; and free Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, which would be a participant in such a meeting.

The statement was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the congress' 220-member national governing council on Sept. 13, but was released Monday.

The Israeli government has been split over the concept of an international peace conference. Official policy is set by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who

along with his rightist Likud coalition opposes such a conference. They say it could lead to the imposition of "dangerous peace terms" on Israel.

The Israeli embassy in Washington refused to comment on the AJC statement, which was criticised by some Jewish leaders.

"There are strongly divergent views, both in Israel and the United States, about the wisdom and nature of an international peace conference," said Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations. "The people and the government of Israel have the responsibility for the safety of the state and therefore they must make their decision through a democratic process."

(Continued on page 4)

Shamir comes under attack for foiling Palestinian-Likud dialogue for peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli leftists and Palestinians accused Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Tuesday of sabotaging months of secret talks in which members of his Likud bloc exchanged position papers with Arabs on a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The contacts, carried out over the last several months, were viewed as significant because they were the first known meetings between right-wing Israeli politicians and Palestinians identified with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

An 11-point document drawn up by Moshe Amirav, a member of the central committee of Mr. Shamir's party, was published in the daily Haaretz newspaper Tuesday. Mr. Amirav said it was based on the Likud's known

## Syrian killed in clash with Amal

BEIRUT (AP) — A Syrian soldier was killed in a clash with Shi'ite Muslim gunmen of the Syrian-backed Amal militia in south Beirut Tuesday, police reported. The gunbattle erupted shortly before the country went on strike against worsening living conditions, the latest in a chain of protests against the country's deteriorating, war-ravaged economy (See page 7). Police said the gunfight between Syrian soldiers and militiamen of the mainstream Amal movement flared on Beirut's airport highway on the city's southern outskirts. A police spokesman said an Amal fighter was also killed and three gunmen were wounded in the clash. He said senior Syrian officers and aides to Amal chieftain Nabih Berri intervened and contained the 15-minute firefight. It was the first reported clash between Syrian soldiers and the Syrian-backed militia since the Syrians moved into west Beirut Feb. 22 to end fighting between rival militias. The Syrian command in Beirut withheld comment on the report. Syrian soldiers, manning sandbagged checkpoints in west Beirut, later watched as the demonstrators chanted slogans demanding "an end to the war of hunger."



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday confers with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Al Filali in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan (Petra photo)

## King returns home, receives message from Hassan II

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Tuesday evening after visits to the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

During his stay in London, King Hussein held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and in Bern he met with Swiss President Pierre Aubert to discuss Middle East questions and the situation in the Gulf region as well as bilateral relations.

The King was met upon his return to Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other senior officials as well as the Swiss and

(Continued on page 3)

Police investigate multiple shooting in Amman; suspect held

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A man who shot and wounded three men at an Amman area house on Monday has been apprehended by police and is now under investigation at the central police station in Abdali, Amman police chief Lieutenant-General Nassouh Mohieddin said Tuesday.

Gen. Mohieddin told the Jordan Times that the man, who was identified only as A.J., shot the three men after entering their house in the Sports City area, but that the armed man's three daughters, who were at the same house, escaped unhurt. The three women and the three men, all in their twenties, were put under arrest in addition to the assailant.

Gen. Mohieddin said the criminal court's attorney general visited the scene of the crime and was heading the investigations.

Gen. Mohieddin said police were trying to find a motive for the apparent attempted murder and that he expected police to end

(Continued on page 3)

American Jewish Congress backs call for int'l peace conference

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The American Jewish Congress (AJC), in a break with Israel's official foreign policy, has called for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The 50,000-member group — a secular, non-religious organisation that almost invariably supports Israeli policies — said Monday it feared Israel would lose its character as a Jewish state if it continues to keep a growing number of Arabs under military occupation or tries to absorb them as citizens.

"Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza are perceived as hostile occupiers," said the statement.

"And continued Israeli rule of a resented Arab population must lead to repressive measures that, in the long run, cannot but distort and corrupt the values we associate with a Jewish state."

However, an international conference could only be convened, the congress said, if Israel is given "reasonable assurances" that participants will recognise Israel; rapid movement toward direct negotiations between Israel and Arab participants; and free Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, which would be a participant in such a meeting.

The statement was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the congress' 220-member national governing council on Sept. 13, but was released Monday.

The Israeli government has been split over the concept of an international peace conference. Official policy is set by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who

along with his rightist Likud coalition opposes such a conference. They say it could lead to the imposition of "dangerous peace terms" on Israel.

The Israeli embassy in Washington refused to comment on the AJC statement, which was criticised by some Jewish leaders.

"There are strongly divergent views, both in Israel and the United States, about the wisdom and nature of an international peace conference," said Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations. "The people and the government of Israel have the responsibility for the safety of the state and therefore they must make their decision through a democratic process."

(Continued on page 4)

Shamir comes under attack for foiling Palestinian-Likud dialogue for peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli leftists and Palestinians accused Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Tuesday of sabotaging months of secret talks in which members of his Likud bloc exchanged position papers with Arabs on a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The contacts, carried out over the last several months, were viewed as significant because they were the first known meetings between right-wing Israeli politicians and Palestinians identified with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

An 11-point document drawn up by Moshe Amirav, a member of the central committee of Mr. Shamir's party, was published in the daily Haaretz newspaper Tuesday. Mr. Amirav said it was based on the Likud's known

programme and called for three years of "self-rule" as an interim solution and, as a final settlement, a confederation between Jordan, as a predominantly Palestinian state, and Israel.

(Continued on page 4)

Shamir comes under attack for foiling Palestinian-Likud dialogue for peace

# Thatcher 'outraged' over Iranian attack on tanker U.K. demands apology from Tehran

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said on Tuesday she was outraged by an Iranian gunboat's attack on a British-registered tanker in the Gulf and Britain would protest to the United Nations and Tehran.

"That merchant seamen should be subjected to this type of attack is utterly disgraceful," Mrs. Thatcher said during a visit to Wolverhampton, central England.

"We will raise it at the U.N. and will raise it most forcibly with Iran," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher described as "absolutely outrageous" the attack on the 102,799-tonne Gentle Breeze by an Iranian missile boat in the northern Gulf on Monday.

Mrs. Thatcher said both Iran and Iraq should heed calls for an immediate ceasefire in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

"We must go immediately to an arms embargo on that side that does not accept it (the ceasefire)," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Tension in the Gulf has increased sharply since the weekend, with both Iran and Iraq stepping up their attacks on shipping.

Just hours after the attack on the British ship, a U.S. helicopter opened fire and killed four people on an Iranian vessel which the Americans said was laying mines but which Tehran said was carrying food.

The attack was the first by American forces on an Iranian vessel since the U.S. Navy strengthened its presence in the Gulf to more than 40 warships to protect reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.

Mrs. Thatcher told reporters she did not think the attack by the U.S. helicopter had escalated the

Gulf conflict.

She said Britain, whose escort patrol protects British registered tankers between the mouth of the Gulf and Bahrain, was trying to coordinate with other navies so that they could defend shipping in different areas.

It was unlikely that Britain could spare more ships — its escort patrol consists of two frigates and a destroyer — to be sent to the conflict zone, she said. Four British Hunt class minesweepers, which Mrs. Thatcher was originally reluctant to send into the Gulf, joined the escort patrol there on Monday.

"We simply must keep that Gulf waterway open for ships going about their lawful duty and without which we couldn't hope to exist," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Later Tuesday, Britain summoned Iranian Charge d'Affaires Akhondzadeh Bashi on Tuesday and demanded an immediate apology and explanation for attack on the Gentle Breeze.

"Britain protested to Mr. Basti in the strongest possible terms over what was a completely unprovoked, unjustified attack on an unarmed tanker," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"Mr. Basti was given a formal protest note saying the attack was a flagrant violation of the freedom of navigation."

Further action would be taken by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Tuesday in New York, where Howe is visiting the United Nations.

Mr. Basti, the only Iranian diplomat left in Britain, met Junior Foreign Office Minister Alan Munro for 20 minutes and was told to convey the British demand to Tehran.

The Foreign Office spokesman said reported mine laying activity by Iran in the northern Gulf was regarded by Britain as wholly illegal.

Asked if Britain supported the strafing by a U.S. helicopter of an Iranian vessel alleged to be laying mines, he said: "We regard action taken in response to such illegal activities as justified."

The Gentle Breeze, registered in the British Colony of Hong Kong, was out of the range of escorts when it was hit.

The crew of the British tanker were still on board on Tuesday fighting a fire, the boat's managers said.

Shipping sources in the Gulf said earlier that the Gentle Breeze had been abandoned.

But a source with a salvage company which has tug nearby said the captain had left his vessel only to use a satellite radio. The source said one Filipino crewman had been killed but he had no information on any other casualties.

A spokesman for the managers, Wallem Shipping Management Ltd of Hong Kong, said: "It is possible that some of the crew had left the ship and are on salvage boats alongside. But 80 per cent of the fire fighting is being done with the ship's own equipment."

Wallem's fleet Commercial Manager, U.C. Agarwal, contacted by telephone in Hong Kong, said some crew members had suffered minor cuts and bruises.

## Japan pledges to help finance U.N. force in Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said that Japan would help finance a U.N. peacekeeping force in the Gulf and support a voluntary arms embargo. But he said it was too soon to impose a mandatory weapons ban.

"We strongly hold that all other countries will exercise restraint in exporting arms to regions of conflict," he told a news conference in response to a question on whether Japan would support an official arms embargo against Iran.

He said Japan was "watching very carefully" how a Security Council resolution demanding a ceasefire in the Gulf war, troop withdrawal and prisoner exchange would be implemented.

The United States has said it would push for a mandatory arms embargo against Iran if Iranian President Ali Khamenei does not explicitly state in his speech to the General Assembly that his nation accepts the council's July 20 resolution.

"We should talk about generating results, and it is too early to talk at this stage about what might be the next step," Mr. Nakasone told reporters.

In the process of achieving a ceasefire, he said, "if the United Nations sent a peacekeeping force, I have offered appropriate financial support from Japan."

Mr. Nakasone said Japan gives its "all-out support" to U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's efforts to bring an end to the conflict.

"Today the seeds of a ceasefire seem to be germinating, and we should not check the blossoming of that bud," he said.

His comments came before the United States reported that one of its helicopters in the Gulf fired on an Iranian ship reporting laying mines.

Japan, a member of the Security Council, does not export arms to either combatant and does not export to regions of conflict. Mr. Nakasone said Japan's post-war constitution prohibits it from sending forces to the Gulf.

"We are considering ways and means for the government of Japan to contribute to the broadest extent possible," he said.

Mr. Nakasone has assured President Reagan that he will decide soon on measures to aid free navigation in the Gulf, a senior Reagan administration official said.

In what the official termed "the latest in a string of meetings" which have enabled Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone to establish a "close and effective relationship," the president and the prime minister met at the United Nations to discuss international, bilateral and trade matters.

## U.S. sending new arms to Afghan rebels after reports group sold Stingers to Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States is sending long-range mortars and mine-clearing equipment to help Afghan rebels, a member of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee has said.

Representative Charles Wilson, disclosing that the weapons would be dispatched "before the snow falls," said the material may put the insurgents in a better position to attack fortified Soviet positions inside Afghanistan.

However, he said they do not represent a sharp escalation of U.S. military aid, adding: "These are improvements you always work on. It's a normal evolution."

The decision to send the 120mm mortars and explosive devices to clear paths through Soviet mine fields was made before the latest meeting two weeks ago in Geneva between representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan's Soviet-supported government, sources said.

The results of the talks were inconclusive.

Mr. Wilson said the mine-clearing equipment has been sent for some time but that the 120mm mortar is new item.

"By my lights (in my view) we haven't done enough and still aren't doing enough," said Mr. Wilson, who said the guerrillas need "more of everything."

The United States has pressed Moscow to withdraw the 115,000 Soviet troops occupying Afghanistan. The issue was raised last week in talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Soviets have set an 18-month timetable for withdrawal, but the United States has called for a much shorter time frame and said the withdrawal should be based on logistical, not military, considerations.

Mr. Shultz said Friday that he and his Soviet counterpart had conducted "the most thorough and searching discussion" to date on the Afghan issue but added: "There wasn't any movement on a time schedule."

At the State Department, spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley declined to comment on previous published reports that the weapons were being sent to Afghan resistance.

"In keeping with our standard policy, we just don't comment in

any way on intelligence questions," she said.

But she noted the extensive Shultz-Shevardnadze talks on the issue last week and repeated the basic elements of U.S. policy.

"Our position remains the same: Moscow must commit itself to a short timetable for the withdrawal of all its troops from Afghanistan. A settlement must also provide for the self-determination of the Afghan people and the return of the refugees with safety and honour," Mrs. Oakley said.

President Reagan, in New York for a United Nations address, refused to discuss whether arms were being sent to increase pressure on the Russians.

"I never discuss anything like that," Mr. Reagan said.

A senior U.S. official briefing reporters in New York refused to confirm reports about the new weapons.

"We are not trying to bleed them (the Soviets) in Afghanistan," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

The United States has cut off supplies of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to an Afghan guerrilla group after discovering that at least 16 of the weapons were sold by the resistance to Iran, the Sunday Times reported.

Other Mujaheddin leaders, embarrassed by the revelation, said that as a result resistance to the Soviet-backed Afghan regime had collapsed in western Afghanistan, the Times said.

The Stinger, which is shoulder-fired and simple to use, is considered by military experts to have tipped the balance of the eight-year war in the Mujaheddin's favour.

The United States started to deliver large numbers of Stingers to Afghan rebel groups last year, and this led to heavy losses among Afghan and Soviet helicopter gunships.

Two commanders from the Hezbi Islami Party of Yunus Khalis, one of the strongest of the seven guerrilla groups, are implicated in the sale. It apparently earned them 10m toman (\$1m) and improved relations with the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Times said.

The group is the most fundamentalist faction among the Afghan resistance and maintains a reputation in Tehran.



A U.S. soldier demonstrates the shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missile.

The commanders who are said to have sold the missiles, Mullah Mahdullah of Nimroz and Mullah Faghr-Ahmad of Anar Dara, who controls the Khash Rud district, were supplied with 36 missiles. They deny having sold the weapons and instead claim that they were captured by Iranians inside Afghanistan.

The resulting shortage of Stingers in the region has proved disastrous for the Mujaheddin. "Ninety nine per cent of Nimroz is in Communist hands," said an observer in the Pakistan border town of Quetta. "Only Khash Rud was left. All supplies to Herat had to go through Khash Rud, so it was vital to keep the way open. Now Khash Rud has been bombed flat and resistance has virtually ceased there."

Western Afghanistan has been considered risky for the U.S. because the area maintains close historical and ethnic links with neighbouring Iran. Most of the Afghan Shi'ite population live there.

"Commanders come to Pakistan and swear on the Koran that they have no links with Khomeini. Then they go and sell weapons. What can you do?" asked one observer.

"Mullahs have no sense of national loyalty," he added. "Any Muslim country is their home and they consider Iran to be waging Jihad (holy war) against Iraq."

Many local commanders are bitter about the sale of Stingers. Only four commanders in the Kandahar area, and three in Nimroz, are known to have the missiles.

Even powerful local commanders, such as Abdul Raziq of Argistan, have difficulties in obtaining the weapons, which are distributed through Pakistan, the Times said.

Unconfirmed reports earlier this year maintained that the Iranians had used Stingers to shoot down Iraqi aircraft in the Gulf war.

The U.S. which denied these reports, is concerned that the weapons will fall into terrorist hands, or will be copied and supplied in large numbers to other hostile states, the Times said.

In the flat country surrounding Kandahar, which has been a Mujahedin stronghold, the need for anti-aircraft weapons is acute. The guerrillas travel by truck along dusty tracks and are easily spotted by observation planes fitted with night-vision equipment.

## Soviets warn Israel to halt missile development

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Radio Moscow warned that the Kremlin "cannot tolerate" Israel's development of a nuclear missile and called on the Jewish state to follow the lead of the superpowers in halting atomic arms development, a radio monitor said Tuesday.

In a Hebrew-language broadcast Monday, the Soviet Radio said Israel would face "very great dangers" if it continued to develop a medium-range missile called "Jericho II," according to radio monitor Micky Gurdus.

"The Soviet Union must remove the threat posed by the Jericho II missile stationed close to its borders," Gurdus quoted the Soviet commentator as saying.

The broadcast called on Israel to follow the lead of the United States and the Soviet Union, who agreed in principle this week to scrap short- and medium-range nuclear missiles.

In July, the Geneva-based International Defence Review reported Israel tested the Jericho II missile in the Mediterranean Sea.

Radio Moscow cautioned Israel following the report to "think twice" about developing and testing the missile.

The July report, which quoted informed U.S. sources, did not specify when the Israeli test was conducted, but said the missile reached 520 miles (820 kilometres).

The magazine said the Jericho II missile's range is projected to be as far as 920 miles (1,450 kilometres), within reach of the south of the Soviet Union.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas reported last week Syria will receive a dozen SS-25 ground-to-ground missiles from the Soviet Union before the end of the year.

Citing an Eastern European diplomatic source in Damascus, the paper said a second shipment of SS-25s, a more modern version of the SS-21 now used by the Syrian army, would be delivered in the second quarter of 1988.

Al Qabas said the missiles would enable the Syrians to direct "enormous quantities of explosives on very sensitive Israeli re-

gions," such as the Negev Desert — the site of the Dimona nuclear power plant.

The newspaper said Syria had fitted some of its ground-to-ground missiles with biological and chemical weapons to counter any bombardment of Damascus by Israeli heavy artillery.

Analysts believe it likely that Damascus made the request after Israel's successful test flight of its Jericho II missile.

"Syria is now mending its diplomatic fences with the United States, but it shows no signs of trading in its new swords for an olive branch," one analyst said.

Radio Moscow in an earlier broadcast has said the Israeli missile was "indeed a threat to (Soviet) economic and strategic centres, such as the oilfields at Baku and Black Sea naval bases."

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Israeli officials played down these reports as bluster and bluff, and pointed out the continuing slow, but steady, thaw in relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:00	News Summary
7:30	17:30	Evening News Continued
10:30	18:00	Evening News Continued
13:30	18:30	Evening News Continued
16:30	19:00	Evening News Continued
	19:30	Evening News Continued
	20:00	Evening News Continued
	20:30	Evening News Continued
	21:00	Evening News Continued
	21:30	Evening News Continued
	22:00	Evening News Continued
	22:30	Evening News Continued
	23:00	Evening News Continued
	23:30	Evening News Continued
	24:00	Evening News Continued
	24:30	Evening News Continued
	25:00	Evening News Continued
	25:30	Evening News Continued
	26:00	Evening News Continued
	26:30	Evening News Continued
	27:00	Evening News Continued
	27:30	Evening News Continued
	28:00	Evening News Continued
	28:30	Evening News Continued
	29:00	Evening News Continued
	29:30	Evening News Continued
	30:00	Evening News Continued
	30:30	Evening News Continued
	31:00	Evening News Continued
	31:30	Evening News Continued
	32:00	Evening News Continued
	32:30	Evening News Continued
	33:00	Evening News Continued
	33:30	Evening News Continued
	34:00	Evening News Continued
	34:30	Evening News Continued
	35:00	Evening News Continued
	35:30	Evening News Continued
	36:00	Evening News Continued
	36:30	Evening News Continued
	37:00	Evening News Continued
	37:30	Evening News Continued
	38:00	Evening News Continued
	38:30	Evening News Continued
	39:00	Evening News Continued
	39:30	Evening News Continued
	40:00	Evening News Continued
	40:30	Evening News Continued
	41:00	Evening News Continued
	41:30	Evening News Continued
	42:00	Evening News Continued
	42:30	Evening News Continued
	43:00	Evening News Continued
	43:30	Evening News Continued
	44:00	Evening News Continued
	44:30	Evening News Continued
	45:00	Evening News Continued
	45:30	Evening News Continued
	46:00	Evening News Continued
	46:30	Evening News Continued
	47:00	Evening News Continued
	47:30	Evening News Continued
	48:00	Evening News Continued
	48:30	Evening News Continued
	49:00	Evening News Continued
	49:30	Evening News Continued
	50:00	Evening News Continued
	50:30	Evening News Continued
	51:00	Evening News Continued
	51:30	Evening News Continued
	52:00	Evening News Continued
	52:30	Evening News Continued
	53:00	Evening News Continued
	53:30	Evening News Continued
	54:00	Evening News Continued
	54:30	Evening News Continued
	55:00	Evening News Continued
	55:30	Evening News Continued
	56:00	Evening News Continued
	56:30	Evening News Continued
	57:00	Evening News Continued
	57:30	Evening News Continued
	58:00	Evening News Continued
	58:30	Evening News Continued
	59:00	Evening News Continued
	59:30	Evening News Continued
	60:00	Evening News Continued
	60:30	Evening News Continued
	61:00	Evening News Continued
	61:30	Evening News Continued
	62:00	Evening News Continued
	62:30	Evening News Continued
	63:00	Evening News Continued
	63:30	Evening News Continued
	64:00	Evening News Continued
	64:30	Evening News Continued
	65:00	Evening News Continued
	65:30	Evening News Continued
	66:00	Evening News Continued
	66:30	Evening News Continued
	67:00	Evening News Continued
	67:30	Evening News Continued
	68:00	Evening News Continued
	68:30	Evening News Continued
	69:00	Evening News Continued
	69:30	Evening News Continued
	70:00	Evening News Continued
	70:30	Evening News Continued
	71:00	Evening News Continued
	71:30	Evening News Continued
	72:00	Evening News Continued
	72:30	Evening News Continued
	73:00	Evening News Continued
	73:30	Evening News Continued
	74:00	Evening News Continued
	74:30	Evening News Continued
	75:00	Evening News Continued
	75:30	Evening News Continued
	76:00	Evening News Continued
	76:30	Evening News Continued
	77:00	Evening News Continued
	77:30	Evening News Continued
	78:00	Evening News Continued
	78:30	Evening News Continued
	79:00	Evening News Continued
	79:30	Evening News Continued
	80:00	Evening News Continued
	80:30	Evening News Continued
	81:00	Evening News Continued
	81:30	Evening News Continued
	82:00	Evening News Continued
	82:30	Evening News Continued
	83:00	Evening News Continued
	83:30	Evening News Continued
	84:00	Evening News Continued
	84:30	Evening News Continued
	85:00	Evening News Continued
	85:30	Evening News Continued
	86:00	Evening News Continued
	86:30	Evening News Continued
	87:00	Evening News Continued
	87:30	Evening News Continued
	88:00	Evening News Continued
	88:30	Evening News Continued
	89:00	Evening News Continued
	89:30	Evening News Continued
	90:00	Evening News Continued
	90:30	Evening News Continued
	91:00	Evening News Continued
	91:30	Evening News Continued
	92:00	Evening News Continued
	92:30	Evening News Continued
	93:00	Evening News Continued
	93:30	Evening News Continued
	94:00	Evening News Continued
	94:30	Evening News Continued
	95:00	Evening News Continued
	95:30	Evening News Continued
	96:00	Evening News Continued
	96:30	Evening News Continued
	97:00	Evening News Continued
	97:30	Evening News Continued
	98:00	Evening News Continued
	98:30	Evening News Continued
	99:00	Evening News Continued
	99:30	Evening News Continued
	100:00	Evening News Continued

## WHAT'S GOING ON

# TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

an exhibition by Mustafa Sha'aban at the Regional Cultural Centre (until 10.00 a.m.)

an exhibition by Bassem al-Hakim at the Housing Bank Gallery (until 10.00 a.m.)

an exhibition by Egyptian artist Abdel Halim at the Royal Centre.

an exhibition entitled "William Shakespeare: his life and time" at the Council (until Sept. 24).

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Central Centre ..	Tel. 661026/7
Cultural Centre ..	644371
Central Library ..	641520
Council ..	636147/8
Cultural Centre ..	637009
Institute ..	641993
Cultural Centre ..	642033
Cultural Centre ..	634049
Cultural Centre ..	639777
Cultural Centre ..	666195
South City ..	667181/6
Cultural Centre ..	641793
Cultural Centre ..	666251
Municipal Library ..	637111
Jordan Library ..	842355

## MUSEUMS

Arabia's Heritage and Science Centre: Fun and knowledge for all ages. Open daily 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. on Friday.

Museum: Jewellery and costumes 100 years old. Also mosaics and small plasterwork at 10th century. The Roman Theatre. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m.-5 p.m. (until Oct. 651760).

Archaeological Museum: Has the largest collection of the antiquities of Jordan (4th to 10th century). Opening hours: 9.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.).

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tuesdays.

Openings: Tues

## Foundation organises events for children

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is organising next month various activities for the benefit of children in different parts of the Kingdom to mark Arab Child Day.

The activities, to be held between Oct. 5 and 10, were discussed and approved by a preparatory committee meeting Tuesday chaired by NHF Director Mrs. In'am Al Mufti.

The committee, comprised of 15 members representing the private and public sectors, also endorsed the formation of subcommittees to operate in different parts of the country under the supervision of the respective governors, according to a press release by the NHF.

The activities, the release said, will include seminars on educating children and children's health, as well as exhibitions of artwork by children up to the age



Mrs. In'am Al Mufti of 15 from private and government schools.

According to the release, there will also be recreational programmes, in which brass bands from the armed forces and children's musical troupes will participate, in addition to puppet shows, competitions, and other festivities in the children's gardens.

## Red Cross official to review operations here

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Michael Conners, director of operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) arrived in Amman Tuesday on a three-day visit to hold talks with Dr. Ahmad Abu Oqura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS).

The talks will cover general ICRC activities in cooperation with national societies in the Arab region and operations related to the occupied Arab territories, in particular, according to a spokesman for the JNRCS.

He said that the ICRC official arrived in Amman from a tour of the Gulf region, and will be leaving for Geneva at the end of the visit, during which he will familiarise himself with JNRCS activities in Jordan.

## Agricultural marketing firm to receive credit facilities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Syrian-Jordanian Bank will grant the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) credit facilities reaching a ceiling of JD 6 million to help cover the cost of its projects, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Tuesday.

The loan will be used primarily to pay farmers for carrying out JAMPCO projects, and to provide sufficient liquid assets to help the company to carry out other schemes, according to JAMPCO Director Ghazi Abu Hassan. He said that the farmers are on contract to produce specific types of products to be exported or marketed locally, and the funds are necessary to help the farmers carry on with their work.

JAMPCO intends to honour all of its financial commitments to farmers on schedule, and hopes that the farmers will also abide by their commitments and deliver crops on time, Mr. Abu Hassan noted. He said JAMPCO is also striving to open more markets for Jordanian products abroad in a bid to bolster the national economy. JAMPCO normally purchases locally-produced crops to market in Jordan and abroad, and also organises the importation of agricultural products which are needed in the local market. In addition, JAMPCO has been marketing Jordan's crops in the Gulf countries, Syria, Lebanon, and in the countries of the European Community.

## Ports corporation awards contracts to local firms

AQABA (Petra) — The Jordanian Ports Corporation (JPC) on Tuesday awarded eight local companies contracts to carry out a number of projects undertaken by the JPC at the cost of JD 1.8 million.

The contracts are for setting up a communications station on the Aqaba shore, three open hangars

for storing goods, two closed warehouses, and for drawing up designs and preparing documents for building JPC offices at the port.

The contracts were signed by JPC Director-General Eid Al Fayez and representatives of the local companies.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Khayyat tours restoration sites

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Tuesday visited archaeological sites where Islamic remains have been found. He toured the Abu Obeida burial site Tabaqat Fahil, and requested the restoration work proceed at a quicker pace. The minister also visited a breeding project for producing honey set up on a land in the Jordan Valley owned by the ministry. The JD 70,000 project is being carried out in three phases and will be completed in the coming year. By then, a total of 300 beehives will have been installed to produce honey, according to Mr. Mohammad Dabbas from the Ministry of Agriculture, who accompanied Sheikh Khayyat on the visit.

### Haj Hassan to attend N. Yemen celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in celebrations marking the silver jubilee of North Yemen's revolution due to open in Sana'a on Sept. 25. An announcement here said that an official delegation led by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan will attend the celebrations at the invitation of the North Yemeni government. Mr. Haj Hassan will hold talks with Yemeni officials on bolstering Jordanian-North Yemeni relations.

### Cities receive loans for development

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has consented to offer Irbid Municipality a JD 50,000 loan to finance the construction of office, stores, and a car park in Irbid. The bank has also decided to provide a JD 19,731 loan to the village of Rakin in Karak Governorate. The loan will pay the cost of projects being carried out by local contractors.

### Geology delegation returns from meetings

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan took part in the meetings of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Geologists Federation (AGF), which was concluded in Baghdad Tuesday. In the three-day meetings, Jordan's delegation, led by Mr. Ali Abu Rabih, participated in discussions which included planning for the upcoming general Arab geologists conference due to be held in the Iraqi capital on Oct. 10.

### Irbid students to undergo health survey

IRBID (Petra) — The Department of Health in Irbid Governorate has decided to conduct a medical survey on 20,000 male and female school students in the governorate, Mr. In'am Al Mufti, the department director, announced here Tuesday. He said that the survey is needed to determine the level of iodine in the students. Any drop in the level could cause dilation in the thyroid gland, Dr. Ghoul said.

## Multi-purpose survey planned by Statistics Department

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Statistics has embarked on a general survey to determine the volume of the work force in Jordan, the number of homes available to them, and health services provided to the population.

A department spokesman said that the multi-purpose survey will be conducted in the East Bank of Jordan, and it is hoped that detailed information will be extracted from this project.

"We hope to get data about the population, in general, and those actively employed in any economic activity, in particular," the spokesman said. He said that the results of the survey could give general indications about poverty in the Kingdom, and show relationships between demographic and economic changes.

This survey, he added, will help planners to draw up policies pertaining to the local labour market, unemployment, involvement of Jordanian women in economic activity, nutrition and health, and poverty pockets.

The study could also reveal fertility and mortality rates, marriage rates, the number of children, the average income of the Jordanian family, and other aspects of economic and social life in the Kingdom, the spokesman noted.

## Resources authority announces drillings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) announced Tuesday that its technical teams are currently involved in drilling exploratory wells in a number of regions in the Kingdom to determine and, later, tap underground energy resources.

An NRA spokesman said that the search is particularly directed

## Hamzeh outlines health services for delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday conferred with a team representing the East Mediterranean Consultative Committee on Health Affairs.

Addressing the delegation Dr. Hamzeh outlined his ministry's programmes for increasing health services and upgrading health research projects, in cooperation with universities and scientific research centres in Jordan and in other Arab countries.

The minister voiced the Ministry of Health's interest in promoting research work in health affairs, with all means available, backing the committee efforts, and benefiting from its programmes and recommendations.

The team which is affiliated

with the World Health Organisation (WHO) voiced its appreciation and admiration of the health services and medical education in Jordan as well as its large number of health researchers. The delegation added that these factors would help Jordan attain the goal of providing primary health care for all people in the Kingdom by the year 2000, as called for by the United Nations and the WHO.

The team also expressed appreciation to Dr. Hamzeh for his own efforts in directing health services, and in outlining Jordan's programmes at the latest WHO conference.

The meeting at the Health Ministry was attended by its directors of health care, planning, training, and research services.



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh confers with a team representing the East Mediterranean Consultative Committee on Health Affairs during a Tuesday meeting to discuss health matters in the Kingdom.

## Resources authority announces drillings

at finding gas and hot mineral water resources, which could be exploited for the production of electricity by means of special generator units to be built in cooperation with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). This technology is being utilised successfully in a number of countries, such as the Philippines, Italy, and Indonesia, the spokesman said.

The disclosure about the drilling followed another announcement by the NRA that a team will be going to Algeria by the end of the month to look into the country's experience in exploring for gas and in manufacturing equipment used in exploration operations.

## Handicraft exhibit to benefit liver patients

By Mag. Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Opening Thursday at the Amra Hotel is an exhibition organised by the Society of the Friends of Liver Patients. Entitled "Creative Hands Exhibition," the event will include the work of many local artists, such as Ziad Al Jundi, Jamal Badran, Fauzia Farouki, Hatouf Hijazi, Tabaa, who will be selling her silk paintings, and Latifeh Abu Hamdan, who will be displaying her tiny trees made from semi-precious stones.

In addition to the more traditional handicrafts, there will be all kinds of foods, supplied by the various embassies.

Lottery prizes include plane tickets to Los Angeles, Geneva, and Aqaba, as well as jewelry, cassettes, mixers, and clocks. All of the proceeds from the exhibition will go to help implement the many projects and goals of the society, which, since its foundation in 1984, has been able to assist many patients suffering from liver ailments with their hospital bills.

The society also sponsors seminars and research work in the field of diseases of the liver and is currently involved with the setting up of a vaccination project.

## Italian journalists learn that Jordan is a peaceful country

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestinian problem will develop into a bigger and more complicated international conflict if a total and peaceful solution is not found, according to Deputy Minister of Information, Mr. Michael Hamareh.

Addressing a group of Italian journalists on Tuesday, Mr. Hamareh reiterated Jordan's position that calls for the convening of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices.

Mr. Hamareh explained that, since 1948, Jordan has been a peaceful country and that it has always spoken of peace in both the Arab and international arenas. "We believe in a total and just peace in the Middle East. By total peace, we mean that all Arab parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), should be included in peace negotiations," Mr. Hamareh stated.

He added that, if negotiations occur only bilaterally between Jordan and Israel, there will be no true peace in the Middle East. Mr. Hamareh gave the Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel as an example, saying that it not only alienated Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, but it also facilitated the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon.

Mr. Hamareh explained to

the journalists, who had been invited by Alitalia in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Antiquities in order to acquaint themselves with the country, that Jordan is a peaceful and secure country despite the conflicts occurring in neighbouring nations. He assured the Italian press team that it is completely safe for tourists to visit Jordan, although the Italian public has the idea that Jordan is in an actual state of war.

Sixteen journalists from leading political newspapers and travel magazines in Italy are in Jordan for a five-day visit in order to promote Italian tourism in the country. Mr. Giulio Penteriani, international product manager of Alitalia, said that introducing the reporters to Jordan is the first phase in the promotion of tourism here. "The main factor that hinders the Italian tourist flow in Jordan is the misconception that the country is in a war zone. When these journalists go back and write about this peaceful country, then we've succeeded in the first phase of attracting the Italian travellers," Mr. Penteriani told the Jordan Times.

According to an official at the Ministry of Information, Italian tourists here have doubled since last year.

And, as Mr. Hamareh earlier told the reporters, the first Italian tourists in Jordan came 2000 years ago — the Roman army.

## U.S. helicopter blasts Iranian boat in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

ships scrambling to battle stations. The hovercraft stopped about 1,000 metres from the Lassale and talked to the Americans by radio, according to Mark Duncan, an AP photographer in a Pentagon news pool aboard the 13,600-tonne flagship at the time.

He said the Americans warned the hovercraft that it was in a danger area and to "stand off." Pentagon officials said the hovercraft, which rides on a cushion of air just above the water, ignored a radio command to stay clear of the U.S. ships.

The Jarrett then fired warning shots at the craft, which turned away, they said.

Just before the hovercraft incident, the journalists had been allowed to tour the disabled ship, where Duncan said they saw a number of mines on the deck, ready to be dropped in the water.

Parts of the 60-metre landing craft were riddled by gunfire and there were blood smears in one passageway, he said.

Rear Admiral Harold J. Benson, commander of the Middle East force, said the Iranians had laid six of the horned contact-type devices before the gunships moved in on them, Duncan reported.

Monday's attack took place in the central Gulf, about 80

kilometres northeast of Bahrain. The Pentagon said 26 others were rescued, four of them wounded.

Iran's parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, and military commanders, vowed revenge. In a speech broadcast by Tehran Radio, Mr. Rafsanjani declared that the United States "will regret the crime."

The radio also quoted Mohsen Rezaei, commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps, as saying the U.S. attack was "certainly the start of a direct war... by America against our people."

He declared: "We will deliver a firm response... a decisive blow against the Americans."

At the White House, Mr. Reagan said the United States "did what was authorised by law anywhere in international waters."

A spokeswoman later said the detained Iranian crewmen would be returned to Iran "as soon as possible," but that the arrangements had yet to be made.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said pictures had been taken on the mine-laying boat and would be placed before the United Nations as evidence of Iran's role and what he called the threat to the international community. He said reporters would be allowed to examine the boat.

On July 24, the Kuwaiti super-

## King receives Moroccan message

(Continued from page 1)

British charge d'affaires. His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King's personal representative, and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman with the King.

Shortly after his return, the King received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was delivered to the King at the Al Nadwa Palace by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Al Filali.

In his message, King Hassan expressed his country's support for King Hussein's efforts for achieving solidarity among Arab



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan discusses the activities of the Amman-based Arab League organisations during a Tuesday meeting with the groups' secretaries general (Petra photo).

## Crown Prince reviews Arab League organisations' plans, activities with directors

### Prince studies chemical complex reports

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday conferred with secretaries general of the Amman-based Arab League organisations at a meeting in which the secretaries outlined the development, activities, and future plans of their respective organisations.

During the meeting, Prince Hassan expressed his understanding of the various issues and difficulties dealt with by the organisations, and voiced Jordan's readiness to extend all possible support to help these groups coordinate their activities, as well as carry out their individual programmes.

The meeting, which took place at the Prime Ministry, was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Minister of Industry, Trade, and Supply Rajai Munasher.

Later on Tuesday, Prince Hassan chaired a meeting at the Prime Ministry to discuss studies on complementary industries to

be set up at the projected chemical complex near the Dead Sea. The complex is to be constructed at the southern tip of the Dead Sea, near the Arab Potash Company's plants.

A feasibility study on the projects involved was prepared by the Jordan Engineering Chemical Industries Company (JECICO). The meeting reviewed the study, which provides for the use of "tar sand," which could supply fuel for the plants and other aspects of the projected scheme.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Rifai, and the ministers of industry, trade, and supply, finance, energy and mineral resources, as well as the economic advisor to Prince Hassan, the economic advisor to the prime minister, and the chairman of JECICO's board of directors.

## Dudin meets Canadian church group

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin on Tuesday met with a delegation representing the Council of Churches in Canada and spoke about the Palestine problem and Israel's occupation of Arab land.

The minister explained the Jordanian-sponsored social and economic development plan for the occupied Arab territory, and said that it aims at providing basic

and essential services to the Arab population living under Israeli rule. The plan, he said, is also designed to help the Arab people to hold on to their land and to resist the arbitrary measures taken against them by the Israeli occupation authorities.

The minister briefed the visiting delegation on the Jordanian government's assistance in cooperation with the United Nations

Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to the Palestine refugees in their camps.

Mr. Dudin urged the international community to help find a just solution to the Palestine problem on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 338 and 242.

The meeting was attended by the ministry's under secretary Dr. Ahmad Qatanani.

## Petrochemicals workshop aims for pan-Arab marketing strategy

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day workshop has opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to study problems encountered in marketing Arab petrochemical products and the prospect of adopting a pan-Arab strategy to ensure continued sale of these products abroad.

The workshop has been organised by the RSS in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) and the Baghdad-based United Nations Economic and Social Committee for Western Asia (ESCWA).

Kamel Jabbar, the ESCWA

representative at the meeting, addressed the delegates, outlining the importance of the petrochemicals industry. He said that Arab oil-producing countries now possess huge petrochemical plants selling products at fairly competitive prices. These products have been competing with similar foreign products on international markets, in view of the relatively low cost of oil produced in the Arab World, and their revenues have been serving as substitute for those accrued from the sale of crude oil, Mr. Jabbar noted.

He said that ESCWA, in coop-

eration with the AOID, has embarked on a joint study for marketing petrochemical products in the Arab World, and the present workshop is a part of the study.

RSS Vice-President Dr. Arafat Tamimi said that producing and marketing petrochemical products is an aspect of the scientific and technological challenges confronting the Arab World. He said that the Arab countries, like the rest of the Third World nations, should find means for protecting their products from foreign competition. Dr. Tamimi also spoke about the RSS technological programmes.

## King receives Moroccan message

(Continued from page 1)

British charge d'affaires. His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the King's personal representative, and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman with the King.

Shortly after his return, the King received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was delivered to the King at the Al Nadwa Palace by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Al Filali.

In his message, King Hassan expressed his country's support for King Hussein's efforts for achieving solidarity among Arab

countries and holding an Arab summit meeting in Amman, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra said the King and Mr. Filali discussed the question of building a unified Arab and Islamic stand to support current efforts being made to end the Gulf conflict.

The meeting revealed an identity of Moroccan-Jordanian views on the need for exerting more efforts to make joint Arab action a success and unify Arab endeavours in the face of common challenges and dangers, Petra said.

## Police probe multiple shooting

(Continued from page 1)

their investigations within the next few days. He said the three men were slightly wounded and that one had already left hospital and that the two others were expected to be discharged soon.

"All are being interrogated," Gen. Muhiyeddin said. "I cannot say anything on the motive behind the crime because it could turn out to be different than what we think."

"We are still not sure what the father's motives were," he added. A police spokesman said earlier that the assailant, accompanied by his wife, drove to the victims' home. He knocked on the door

and when the door was opened, he fired several shots from his handgun, wounding the three men inside.

One of his three daughters took the gun and fled from the house. She was later arrested in Zarqa, and the gun was seized by police.

"Without any doubt, all those involved in the attack need to be investigated," Gen. Muhiyeddin said. "Perhaps we will have something to tell you in two days. We still have to take the testimony of witnesses."

The police chief added that "at this point, giving further information could harm the investigations."

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
Established 1975

جوردن تايمز: جريدة عربية سياسية مستقلة منشورة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
**MAHMOUD AL KAYED**

Responsible Editor and Director General:  
**MOHAMMAD AMAD**

Editor-in-Chief:  
**GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## No surprise; what next?

YESTERDAY'S U.S. helicopter strike against an Iranian vessel which had been laying mines near Bahrain, and the Iranian attack against a British ship, should not come as a surprise development in the aggravating Gulf crisis of the past several weeks. The incidents, which will surely raise the temperature of the confrontation in the Gulf to a record high, had been in the making for sometime now; and if anybody is surprised by their occurrence, it is because not enough thought or attention had been given to the developments in the Gulf crisis since its inception seven years ago.

For the Americans to clash with the Iranians, and for British and other ships to be targeted by sea-borne, armed Revolutionary Guards, may be due to extended American and international inaction and apathy towards the Gulf war. But that is not the important point now. What happened yesterday, and what is likely to happen from now on, indicates a new situation for everybody to grapple with; and the way the international community deals with the newest developments should be the most important focus of our attention. The history of the crisis in the Gulf is indeed long and complicated. But a quick, objective look at it can easily point us to the simple equation that governs the conflict there today. The equation is that while Iraq wants to end its war with Iran, Tehran insists on continuing the war and is ready to do anything in its power to carry on fighting until the bitter end.

Everything, or at least almost everything, has been attempted to make the regime in Tehran change its stance and pursue a peaceful settlement with Iraq and the other Arab Gulf countries. Nothing thus far has worked, and the only alternative left is to put pressure on the Iranians to reduce their obstinacy and listen to the voice of reason in their regional and international dealings. If this pressure means blasting those vessels and Revolutionary Guards who plant mines and attack ships in the Gulf, so be it. If it means imposing an arms and economic boycott against Iran, the sooner it is done, the better.

Iran's obstinacy and rejectionism have left us all with a situation where the international community cannot go back on its decision, as expressed in U.N. Resolution 598, to end the Iran-Iraq war as quickly as possible. There is no way now, other than to tell the Iranian leaders, straightforwardly and unequivocally, that they must stop their blackmailing and bullying of their neighbours, and the rest of the world, or else face a showdown with them all. At first glance, this might seem to be an unnecessarily confrontational and dangerous stance to take with the Iranians. But on a second and more profound thought, it looks as if it is the only option we have.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: A matter for leadership

UNANIMOUS agreement among Arab foreign ministers on holding an Arab summit meeting reflects deep awareness of the dangers posed against this Arab Nation and a show of determination to benefit from past experience and events. The foreign ministers have shown clearly that they realise the underlying causes of the present weakness of the Arab World and that they were determined to contribute towards healing rifts that separated one country from another. An Arab summit means a consensus on the means we require to translate our words into action and to concert and coordinate our efforts and our resources in a useful dialogue leading to total agreement on issues of paramount importance to the whole nation. The foreign ministers have decided to hold the summit meeting in Amman so that the Arab leaders can discuss all aspects of the Gulf war and ways to pool Arab countries' resources for confronting the Israeli enemy militarily and politically. Perhaps this will serve as the first agreement among Arab states leading to more concerted steps towards ending the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Palestine problem. There is no doubt that the Palestine issues continues to remain on the minds of the Arab people and their leaders since it is the crux of all issues plaguing the Arab region. There is no doubt also that the Arab leaders are obsessed by the Lebanese problem for which they want to find a lasting solution that can end the sufferings of the Lebanese people. Let us hope that the extraordinary summit in Amman will lead to holding a much delayed summit in Riyadh; and let us hope that these summits will eventually restore solidarity among Arab countries.

#### Al Dustour: Rallying for peace

THERE is no doubt that the Gulf war continues to irk the international community in general and the Arab countries in particular. This is manifest in the series of speeches being delivered by heads of delegations at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The speeches clearly point to the fact that this conflict, the worst problem existing in the world at present, should end and its threats to world security and peace should be terminated. The heads of world delegations including U.S. President Ronald Reagan have all emphasised the need of finding a solution for the problem which has been aggravating, and causing increased tension around the world. The head of the international community, the secretary general of the United Nations, paid a visit to the Gulf region on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly meetings, urging both sides to adhere to the call for ceasefire, as provided for in Security Council Resolution 598 and as supported by the members of the United Nations organisation. The speeches at the General Assembly and the work and the efforts of the secretary general together with the on-going behind-the-scenes consultations and contacts all show clearly the desire by world nations to see an end to the war and its tragedies. We hope that the General Assembly and the secretary general will arrive at a formula that would put an end to the war and lead to negotiations for a just peace.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Most of issues on agenda

THE Arab countries realise too well the dimension of the common danger posed against them and they also know the difficult task awaits in the Arab leaders at their summit in Amman in November. These leaders are confronted with major issues of destiny and are expected to take measures to restore solidarity among their countries. The unanimous agreement among Arab foreign ministers to hold the summit in Amman came to illustrate the Arab countries' realisation of the dangers and the threats awaiting them all if they remain weak and in disarray. The coming summit is for the Arabs the common denominator that unifies their ranks and puts them face to face with their responsibilities.

# How the Arab Order turned away from unity

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Despite the regional divisions legitimised by the 1945 Arab League's charter, a pan-Arab nationalist tide swept the Arab World in the two decades which followed. Nevertheless, the influence and the dominance of the pan-Arab movements and governments failed to achieve the aspired Arab unity. Instead, internal and external factors and given interactions to finally enhance and deepen Arab differences; thus, on the eve of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Arab World was in real disarray and a second defeat was all but imminent.

This historical perspective of the last four decades of developments in the Arab World was contained in a paper prepared by Jordanian historians as part of the discussions of the First Arab Strategic Conference that concluded its sessions in Amman last week.

The research, covering the period from 1945 to 1967, was part of a more comprehensive paper entitled "The Arab Regional Order from a Historical Perspective." The first two parts, covered in the Jordan Times on Sunday, explored the evolution and the development of the fundamental ideas and factors which shaped the modern Arab Order in the period between the wake of the nineteenth century to 1945.

The main argument of the first part was that the modern Arab Order, as expressed in the political framework of the Arab League, was a compromise between the popular Arab aspiration for unity and independence and the interests of the Western colonial powers, especially Britain and France, in the region. The two colonial forces, which by 1945 were under mounting pressures to grant independence to their former colonies, had sought a formula to "ensure the continuation of their interests in the area." Thus, the Arab League Charter, which materialised the final compromise, legitimised Arab "nation-state" divisions and fell short of including Arab unity as an objective.

The third research picked up from that point to analytically review the evolution of the Arab Order, taking into consideration the "inherent shortcomings of the

league's charter," and outlined that external and internal factors which have effected the development of the Arab Order.

The factors cited include: the rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, following the demise of the colonial grip of Britain and France in the late fifties and early sixties, the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948, and the regional and international implications of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In addition, the following factors are cited: the emergence, rise and "fall" of strong pan-Arab and leftist parties, the ideological polarisation that characterised the Arab World in the fifties and sixties, the individual Arab states' regional and international alliances, the foundation of the Palestinian armed movement and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the Iranian Islamic revolution and its subsequent war with Iraq.

The third paper, prepared by President of Mu'ta Military University Professor Ali Mahafzah and Dr. Hussein Al Momani from the University of Jordan Centre for Strategic Studies, described the post-World War II period as that "of independence and a consequent dominance of a strong pan-Arab nationalist tide."

The first 15 years after the war had also witnessed the fall of the Egyptian and Iraqi monarchies and the ascendancy of pan-Arab nationalist, revolutionary parties who came to rule Iraq, Syria, and Egypt. This "overwhelming" pan-Arab nationalist tide, which particularly stirred and inspired the Arab masses regardless of the respective stands of the ruling governments, however, failed in uniting the Arab World.

In the paper, the writers present highly-opinionated arguments concerning the factors which hampered the achievement of Arab unity and which, finally, led to furthering the deep divisions and weakness that culminated in the 1967 Arab defeat.

The creation of Israel in 1948, in the bigger part of Palestine, was a catalyst which unified, to some extent, the sentiments of the Arab masses and was declared the most important common denominator among the various Arab regimes. Yet, it was the respective stands and approaches to the Palestinian

cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict which became a major source of division and hostility among the Arab governments. Thus, the Arab governments were accordingly split into two camps.

The "conservative" camp was led by the Hashemites in Iraq at the beginning, but with the toppling of the monarchy in a military coup in 1958, Saudi Arabia took over the leadership of this faction.

The second "progressive" camp emerged following the July 23, 1952 Revolution in Egypt when the revolutionary government soon became the unrivalled leader of pan-Arab nationalist governments and trends in the Arab World.

Rivalry and competition between the two camps were further fuelled by the mounting foreign pressures on these governments to join the orbit of one of the two superpowers.

Although the writers indicate that both the Soviet Union and the U.S. were exerting pressures on the Arab governments to increase their influence in the area, all of the specific examples cited are those which reflected the growing American presence in the region.

As the paper shows, the cold war era between the superpowers had a great influence on the Arab World, and there was more than one attempt to form a Western-backed regional "defence organisation" to contain the "Soviet influence."

Naturally, the Arab governments were sharply divided on these Western proposals for regional defence pacts; for, while some "conservative" regimes, particularly pre-1958 Iraq, welcomed the idea, it was vehemently rejected by Egypt and the camp of "progressives" which it led.

According to the writers, the anti-Communist policies which characterised the policies of the "conservative" countries reflected religiously-rooted rejection of Communism as an atheistic ideology and anger "at the Socialist bloc's role in supporting the creation of the Zionist state."

The paper does not try to give an explanation for the same "conservative" governments growing links and friendship with the West and the U.S. in particular, although, in one part, it refers to "a strong general Arab resent-

ment to the West (without specification)... due to the latter's support to Israel." This polarisation between East and West is further widened as Egypt under late President Jamal Abdul Nasser and Syria started purchasing Soviet weapons and signed cooperation treaties with Moscow.

In its treatment of the divisions among the Arab governments, which reflected ideological differences as well as the growing competition between the Soviet Union and the U.S., the paper stresses the following conclusions about that period:

— The paper points out that the "progressive" camp was able to exert a greater influence on the masses, through its pan-Arab pro-Palestinian rhetoric and its effective use of the media. In that period, Egypt, and particularly President Nasser, emerged as the unrivalled Arab nationalist leader, albeit his influence was beginning to "decline" in the few years prior to 1967.

— The paper accuses the "progressive" regimes of being a destabilising factor in the Arab Order: "The main concern of the (progressives) was to destabilise the regimes of the conservative group, while this second group found itself in self-defensive position and continuously trying to prevent the penetration and the spread of the first group's influence."

Dr. Mahafzah's analysis echoes similar conclusions made by other Jordanian historians who have consistently blamed Egypt and Nasser for the period of unrest which prevailed in Jordan in 1957 and for the appearance of strong pro-Nasserite and leftist Jordanian parties in that same period.

The paper, however, provoked some rather strong reactions from a number of Egyptian, Kuwaiti, and even Jordanian intellectuals who took part in the conference.

Their responses included defence of Nasser's and Egypt's roles as "representative of the Arab national will" and their "positive influence on the Arabs everywhere." Some participants, however, stressed that, despite Egypt's most significant national role in that period, the regime did have a number of serious negative aspects particularly "regarding its failure to entrench and institutionalise democratic practices (in Egypt)... and, instead, it destroyed the concept of political

parties in the country."

— The paper also stresses that the ideological diversity contributed "to weakening the Arab Order and paralysing its efficiency." The writers divided the Arab ideological parties into two categories: a right wing "conservative" group, and a "left-wing progressive group which sought independence." The first group included the Muslim Brotherhood, other Islamic associations, and the Islamic Liberation Party. The second category included the Communist parties, the pan-Arab nationalist parties, the Ba'athist parties, Arab Nationalist Movement, and "other pro-Nasserite groups."

Again, this analysis sparked a debate in the conference. Some participants, especially former Nasserites, nationalists, and even independents, who call for the freedom of the formation of political parties resented such a conclusion. One of the participants commented, "Diversity in the ideological trends in any nation or country is a natural and a healthy sign."

During his presentation of the paper, Dr. Mahafzah said that, at one stage, the U.S. backed Saudi Arabian plans, albeit unsuccessfully, to form "an Islamic alliance." A distinguished thinker, who was one of the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood in the fifties in Egypt, later resented what he called some "historians' tendency" to always link Islamic movements with U.S. plans. "But that was what the U.S. actually did. I am sorry; but what can I do about that? Do you want me to change history?" Dr. Mahafzah answered jokingly.

Another important point emphasised by the paper was that, during that period, the military came to play an unprecedented role in determining the political systems of Arab governments, especially in Egypt, Iraq, and Syria. According to the writers, the rise in the power of the military in political life reflected the weakening of the Arab political system as a consequence of its defeat and inability to stop the foundation of Israel at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights.

Consequently, the pan-Arab tide, which endorsed armed struggle at least in theory, contributed to strengthening the power and enhancing the prestige of the military who were also strongly

influenced by this ideology.

Although the paper refers favourably to the several unity experiences among various Arab countries, it does not explore in detail the reasons which actually led to the failure of those attempts that also characterised that period. Towards the end of the paper, the writers point out the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in 1964 and the emergence of the Fatah guerrilla movement in 1965. The two developments are referred to as negative features of that era. For, while the first was "used by Egypt and the 'progressive' camp" against Jordan... the Arab Order was put a little bit off balance by the emergence of Fatah.

Such a critical assessment of the PLO and the armed Palestinian movement has been repeatedly voiced by a number of Arab nationalist thinkers, especially in late sixties and early seventies, who have argued adamantly that the Palestinian cause should remain an Arab national cause and that the formation of the PLO had reduced it to "regional Palestinian issue."

Dr. Mahafzah, however, steered away from committing himself to any ideological explanation, but implied that the foundation of the PLO and the formation of the other Palestinian armed resistance movements deepened the prevailing contradictions and divisions.

In general, the paper argues that, while the period witnessed the crystallisation of a pan-Arabist ideology, which could have served as a catalyst for Arab unity, other external and internal factors intervened to prevent this, including, as the writers imply, the attitudes of the proponents of this ideology. These factors ultimately prevailed, and, by the eve of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Arab Order was still divided and unable to prevent another defeat.

Furthermore, the Arab League had proved its inability to act as a unification framework and failed to solve inter-Arab differences. As a result, most of the efforts to amend its charter foundered. The only exception, or achievement, was the signing of the joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty in 1950, but even this failed its very first test when the war erupted in 1967.

## Old man's flute echoes Gaza curfew

By Robert Swann

THE TROUPE from Gaza has not been able to come because of the curfew imposed after an Israeli intelligence officer was killed there. The thousands in the audience, however, are perfectly happy to watch and listen to a group from one of the smaller West Bank towns and to a very dignified old man who plays his grandfather's flute with the mouthpiece made from an eagle's beak.

The International Conference on the Palestinian Cultural Heritage had a grand — almost pompous — title but its real heart was in these nightly celebrations, through music, dance and poetry, of the Palestinian identity. The participants ranged from the semi-professional Ramallah group with men in splendidly flared white trousers tucked into high backed boots and girls in intricately embroidered costumes, to spare-time enthusiasts from scout groups. The great achievement was to bring together groups and lecturers from all parts of Palestine — Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem as well as Haifa and Galilee from within pre-1967 Israel.

It is fascinating to see the unity within diversity of the festival. The dancing and singing, like that throughout the Mediterranean world, celebrate harvest, courtship and marriage. What is distinctive is the constant refrain of attachment to a threatened land; as they sow the land they will plant, they say, a symbol of the Palestinian flag so that this too will grow and flower. On the stage, too, there is a subtle emphasis on the colours of the flag which, of course, it would be illegal to display.

Most of the day-time lectures are given by Palestinians, ranging from Ph.D's from Western universities to secondary school

teachers, who are enthusiasts for the folklore of their own districts. It is one or two of the latter who raise the question of how to put into perspective negative elements of the Palestinian tradition. The experts tend to emphasise — very naturally — the component of Palestinian geography and history with which they personally are most concerned, Canaanite or Arab, Philistine or Mediterranean.

Anyhow — as an English Jewish friend who is here says — no fair-minded person who has seen the nightly shows could possibly doubt the Palestinian identity. The occasional "foreign influence" (some very dashing Cossack style boots worn by villagers from Upper Galilee who were neighbours in the 19th century of a Russian monastery) only proves that Palestinian society, like every other living society, does not live in a vacuum.

Yet in Jerusalem there is frequently a feeling of living in compartments within a box. I — as an outsider — can move more easily than most Jerusalemites. Even though Israel's official cultural commissars usually deny, disparage or worse still try to appropriate the Palestinian cultural heritage, there are other Israelis, fluent in Arabic, who have acknowledged and admired it. It would be nice if they could say a word next time.

Someone who would agree with me, I think, is Faisal Hussein, director of the Arab Studies Centre. One of the departments of the Centre is devoted to a study of Israeli society, and well-known Israelis have lectured to it. He deplores the mutual ignorance of Jews and Arabs about each other. When I saw him he had just been released from administrative detention — as I write this he has again been arrested for "questioning" and his friends fear this may lead to a permanently renewable detention.

Some of the Jewish boxes are just as sharply divided from each other as any Arab-Jewish division. The Orthodox are up in arms because films are now beginning to be shown in Jerusalem on the Sabbath evening. A recent prayer-meeting of protest at the Wailing Wall led to a scuffle between those who favoured peaceful protests and those who intended to force the closure of cinemas on the Sabbath — by violence, if necessary. Meanwhile those in favour of cinema opening were mounting pickets at the gate on the Tel Aviv road to persuade young people to stay in Jerusalem to see the films!

For obvious reasons there are no Muslim tourists or pilgrims. Those of Jewish or Christian origin, however, get their fair share of surprises. The new prestige hotel in Jewish-inhabited West Jerusalem, the Hyatt (partly built on land confiscated from an Arab family), will have two swimming pools, a fountain and a special Sabbath lift so that the Orthodox do not have to press an electric button.

In the narrow shopping streets of Old Jerusalem people from the different boxes meet. Arabs sell T-shirts marked "I love Israel" to American Jews in exiguous shorts and token skull-cap. A cucumber-sandwich-at-the-church-fete Englishman wanders into the Ethiopian Coptic Patriarchate and hears a liturgy much older than his own, with monks leaning for hours on their staffs as they chant what appears to be the blues and the gorgeously appraised celebrant wafts incense over the congregation.

My Arab taxi-driver reproaches me when I talk of certain churches "belonging" to different denominations. They all, he says, belong to God — Middle East International, London.

## Shamir comes under attack

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Amirav at the meetings held last month. It conflicted with what Mr. Amirav wrote in Haaretz and broke with Likud policy by urging recognition of the PLO.

The right-wing Likud opposes relinquishing any part of the occupied territories in exchange for peace agreements and has rejected any contacts with the PLO or its supporters.

After news of Mr. Amirav's contacts with Palestinians was published last weekend, Mr. Shamir disassociated himself from the meetings and said Mr. Amirav may be expelled from the party.

"Based on his views, he has no place in the Likud," Mr. Shamir said, adding: "The moment you sit and talk with them (PLO supporters), it's as if you are surrendering to them, assenting to their demand that we evacuate the land of Israel."

The Palestinians were represented in the talks by philosophy professor Sari Nusseibeh, activist Faisal Husseini and newspaper publisher Salah Zuhair.

Mr. Nusseibeh was beaten by masked men Monday after teaching a class on the campus of Birzeit University near Ramallah several days after his participation in the Arab-Israeli dialogue was revealed.

Mr. Husseini, the leader of the delegation, was placed under

administrative detention and sentenced to six months in jail without trial after being accused of unspecified charges of pro-PLO activity earlier this month.

David Ish-Shalom, a left-wing Israeli who took part in the meetings, told reporters Mr. Shamir was aware of Mr. Amirav's contacts with the Palestinians.

"The PLO is stretching out its hand in peace. The way Shamir's government is handling it, treating those who participated like dogs, this causes trouble," Mr. Ish-Shalom said.

Despite Mr. Shamir's reaction, left-wing legislator Mattityahu Peled said Mr. Amirav's contacts were a "very encouraging sign. I think in the Likud they are starting to realise that slogans aren't enough, that they should speak with the other side."

Mr. Biton, an Israeli member of the predominantly Arab Communist Party, said he discussed both the Palestinian and the Israeli position papers during a meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Geneva earlier this month.

In the wake of that meeting, Mr. Biton brought a verbal message from Mr. Arafat to Mr. Shamir in which Mr. Arafat allegedly said the PLO was willing to hold direct talks with Israel. Mr. Shamir rejected the bid, and a PLO spokesman in Tunis subsequently denied the offer was made.

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE

**RESTAURANT CHINA**

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Alhijrah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.

6:30-Midnight

Tel. 638968

**慕堂餐廳**

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**

The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.

Chinese Flaming pot is available

Take away available

Open daily 12:00 - 1:30 18:00 - 23:30

Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge Amman, Jordan

Tel: 661922

**CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT**

Mecca Street, Yamouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for Lunch Friday only

Tel: 618214

Come and taste our specialities

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.

6:30 - Midnight

**CHINESE RESTAURANT**

**TAIWAN TOURISMO**

Authentic Chinese Food

Korean Bar-B-Q

Charcoal Flaming Pot

Take-away service

Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Ajliah Hospital

Tel: 641093

**EVERY DAY**

PEOPLE WHO NEED

CLEANING SERVICES

CALL US!

**Electrolux**

P.O. Box 925229 AMMAN

Tel. 604671

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT**

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world

Tel: 654001, 650852

Tel: 22155 BESAMCO JO

Callers: Nureddin, P.O. Box 103497 AMMAN JORDAN

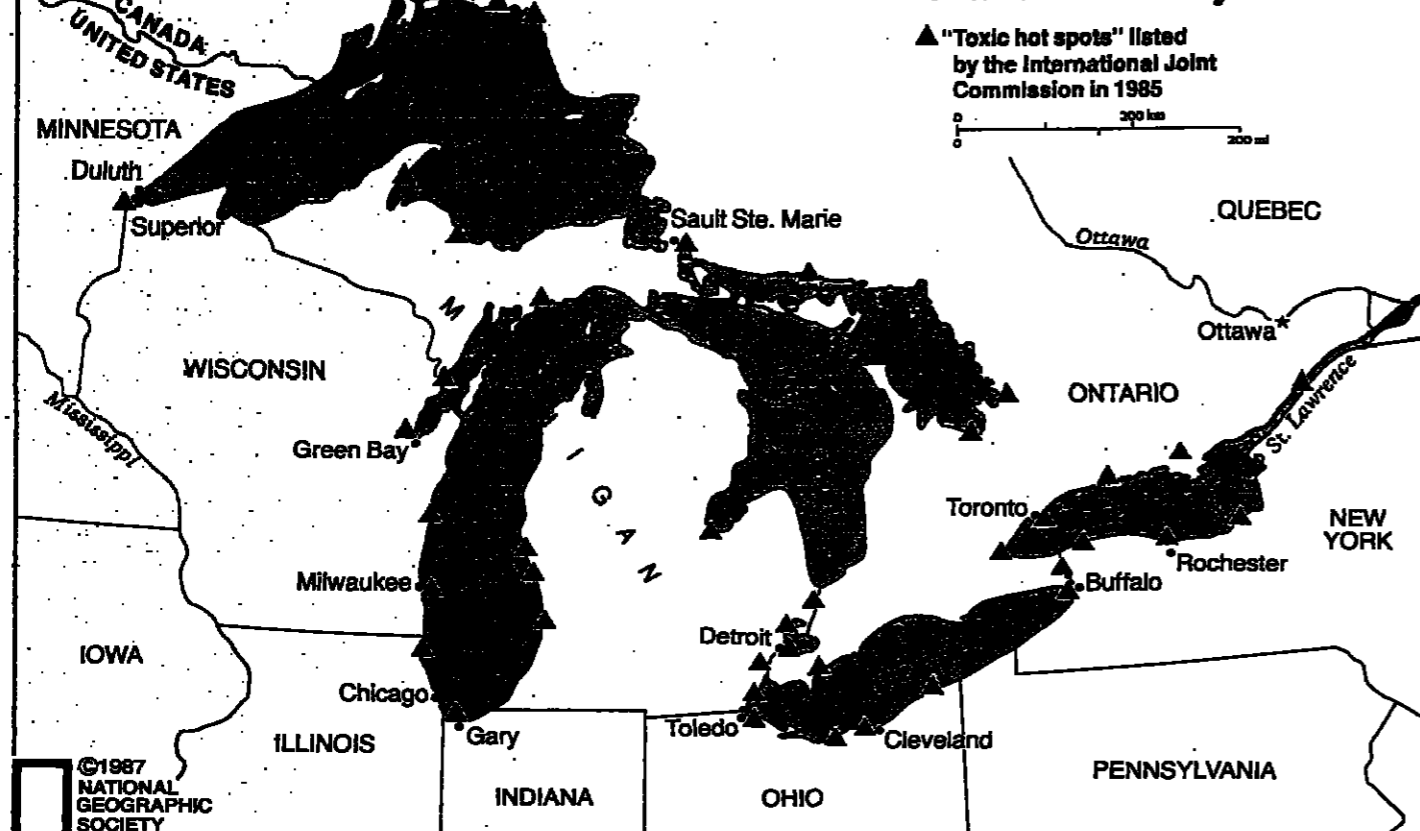
**TO ADVERTISE IN THIS SECTION CALL**

667171-6-670141-4

Ext. 223

## THE GREAT LAKES

### A contaminated ecosystem



## Shore-dwellers' fears rise as Great Lakes fill to brim

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — Sheli Lulkin once could see beach behind her Chicago condo. But now it's gone, a victim of Lake Michigan waves that sometimes slap her building's fifth floor. "We are no longer on the shoreline, we are the shoreline," she says.

Other residents along the Great Lakes are paying a heavy price for the delights of lakeside living. Beaches, back yards, roads, seawalls, and homes are disappearing. "Do you know what's down in the lake?" asks Donna Asselin of St. Joseph, Mich. "The roof of my house, sinks, a stove, beds. I'd never go back on the lake. I don't think people belong on the shoreline any more."

### Record water levels

North America's fresh-water seas are filled to the brim. Four of them — Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie — recently reached their highest recorded levels in this century. Ontario is close behind.

"All told the lakes cover almost 95,000 square miles," writes Charles E. Cobb Jr. in the July National Geographic. "Together they hold some six quadrillion gallons of fresh water. That is one-fifth of all the surface fresh water on earth and 95 per cent of all the surface fresh water in the United States. Four that over the contiguous U.S. and we'd all be in water 10 feet deep."

"Today there are waves and surf more akin to oceans than lakes," Cobb writes. "On these huge expanses of water, even after a storm has passed, the waves continue to crash. Erosion occurs everywhere."

Why are lake levels at their highest? For two decades, more rain than usual has fallen, and cooler temperatures have slowed evaporation. "You can't predict climate; it's like the stock market," says Frank Quinn, head of the Lake Hydrology Group of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory.

One way to think of the lakes, Quinn suggests, is as a series of bathtubs filling with precipitation, ground-water inflow, and surface drainage from surround-

ing watersheds. Each bathtub, from Superior to Ontario, is lower than the next.

Channels connect the lakes, but they are so narrow that outflow is slow. For instance, a complete exchange of water in Superior would take 200 years. This means that when the lakes are full and little evaporation occurs, the water is not going anywhere anytime soon. "Everybody thinks there's a plug you can pull, but there's not," says Quinn.

Another reason for the changing lakes is something called "isostatic rebound." The earth's crust still is rebounding from the weight of the last ice age's glaciers. Although this upward thrust is only a few inches a century, it has the effect of tilting a pan of water — downward toward the south — as the outlet channels of Michigan, Erie, and Ontario are tilted upward more rapidly than their southern shores.

### Diversions change levels

Man-made structures modify lake levels somewhat. For instance, the Long Lac and Ogoki diversions bring water from Canada's James Bay watershed into Lake Superior, while the Chicago diversion removes water from Lake Michigan via the Illinois River.

A 1985 study by the International Joint Commission — a U.S.-Canadian body created by a 1909 treaty — concluded that changes in existing diversions would lower the upper Great Lakes less than a foot. Erie would drop nearly half a foot.

Last November, a preliminary report by the commission said that high water levels pose a threat of a "possible emergency." The report called for improving warning programmes and greater coordination of flood-control efforts.

But some along the Great Lakes say they find little comfort in reading commission reports while waiting for the next storm to strike. Two years ago, homeowners, convinced that more could be done and rejecting blame for building near shore, organized a coalition to persuade officials to pull the plugs that let water out and turn off the faucets



A house in South Haven, Mich., teeters on a storm-eroded bluff over Lake Michigan. Some geologists, believing the Great Lakes have been at long-term lows and are returning to more normal water levels, wonder whether humans can do much to reduce further damage along the 8,000 miles of coastline.

that let it in.

Coalition co-founder Cliff Saffy wants officials to turn off the Long Lac and Ogoki diversions, which pour an average of 5,600 cubic feet of water a second into Superior. He also wants outflow through the Chicago diversion increased.

But there are other political considerations besides those of homeowners. Because the Long Lac and Ogoki diversions produce cheap hydroelectric power, few Canadians want them closed. Meanwhile, farmers in downstate Illinois, fearing floods, want no increased flow through the Chicago diversion.

"What we need is a total management programme for the Great Lakes," says Saffy, whose LaSalle, Mich., home is scarred with watermarks that appear after every flood.

### Experts question controllability

Total management of the lakes

would require massive engineering: New locks, channels, and dredging. In addition to the project's huge cost, its environmental impact could be grave. Quinn's conclusion: "The ability of man to control lake levels is slim."

Curtis Larsen of the U.S. Geological Survey also suggests that the Great Lakes may have the final word. He has challenged the long-held view that lake levels rise and fall within a two-foot range above and below historic averages.

Larsen says that for a century the lakes have been at a long-term low and are returning to more normal levels, possibly five feet higher. "The trend is upward," he adds. "I'm talking of centuries."

"If Larsen is correct," Cobb writes, "the worst may still lie ahead. Parts of downtown Chicago could be engulfed by Lake Michigan. Sections of other cities would have to be abandoned."

## Briton hopes for close encounter with allegedly amorous yeti

By Stephen Nisbet

Reuter

PEKING — Chris Frost wants to get close to a yeti, but not too close.

Frost, a 31-year-old English biologist, was a slightly worried man when he set off alone from Lhasa earlier this month on a six-week search in the wilds of southern Tibet for the creature commonly known as the abominable snowman.

Judging from some of the more bizarre yeti stories circulating in China, he might have to fight off the creature's sexual advances.

Frost told Reuters before leaving Peking for Tibet that he lacked only one piece of equipment for the trip — a can of anti-mugger spray he had hoped to buy in case a yeti encounter got too close for comfort.

"Reported Chinese sightings of the yeti suggest that the female may be sexually attracted to the human male," he said, citing sensational tales which appeared in a book published last year by China's Wild Man Research Society.

Anthropologist Zhou Guoxing said there was no evidence to back up the book's accounts about the yeti's alleged erotic tastes. Zhou, vice-director of Peking Natural History Museum, said in an interview he had resigned from the society after two years as co-chairman because he did not think its work sufficiently scientific.

One of the Wild Man Research Society's accounts, Frost said, concerned a soldier who went

missing on patrol in a forest in 1982. Months later another patrol saw him jump to his death from the mouth of a cave.

As the soldiers examined their dead colleague, a wild woman appeared and swung off on a vine. The missing soldier's uniform was in tatters and his hands and feet covered in animal skin.

In another account, a furry, large-breasted wild woman was said to have entered an official's bedroom at midnight with clearly amorous intentions.

The official and a colleague were supposed to have captured the creature and tied her up, but she escaped during night, leaving no trace.

The research society said that incident occurred in 1976 near Zhangyong on China's border with Nepal.

Laughingly dismissing these accounts as "just stories," Zhou said he grew more sceptical about the existence of a yeti or wild man the more he investigated reported sightings.

"Bears, apes, horses, and even a man living in a remote part of Xinjiang in western China, have been mistaken for the wild man at different times," he said.

The Wild Man Research Society was embarrassed in 1985 when an animal captured in central Hunan province was hailed by some members as a yeti before it was officially identified as a rare short-tailed monkey.

Zhou said that if some unidentified creature did exist, it was probably a descendant of gigantopithecus, a precursor of homo

sapiens which lived between one million and 200,000 years ago and whose fossils have been found in south China and India.

Frost acknowledged that an alarm bell he plans to rig up to fishing line around his sleeping bag was more likely to be set off by a black bear than a yeti.

"We don't know whether the yeti exists, and my scientific background tells me that my chances of finding it are a thousand to one," he said.

"I am nothing more than an Englishman following in a long tradition of eccentric British explorers, living out their childhood dreams just for the fun of it," he said.

But Frost, whose home is near Gloucester, thinks he may have a better chance of meeting a yeti than past expeditions because he will travel alone (and so make less noise than a group) and will use his biologist's training in deciding where to look.

"Most people going into the wilds in Tibet head straight for the base camps of mountains like Everest," Frost said.

"Few go to the lower altitudes of sub-tropical and temperate forests where a large primate would have the chance to forage for food."

"The idea of the yeti as some kind of furry snowman is absurd because there is no food above the snowline," he said.

Frost traces his taste for wandering around the roof of Asia from a father who was a British military intelligence officer in the Khyber Pass during

World War II.

To train himself for hiking in Tibet's high altitude and inhospitable terrain, Frost walked for weeks in the mountains of north Pakistan.

His ordeals there included a bout of dysentery, a stonking by village boys when he said he wasn't a Muslim and a sleepless night sharing a cave with shepherds who spent most of the time at the cave mouth shrieking to discourage wolves from attacking their flocks.

Although he will be exploring some areas near Tibet's borders with Nepal and Sikkim that are formally closed to foreigners, Frost said his mission had no goal beyond yeti-hunting.

He said that if there were any truth in the stories about the yeti's sexual appetite it could reflect the difficulty which an animal from a dying species might have in finding a mate. Growing development of the timber industry might be a threat to its habitat.

Frost said a dilemma would arise if the thousand to one chance happened and his expedition confirmed the yeti's existence.

"Should we leave it alone to face possible extinction? If we caught it, what would we do with it? Put it in a zoo even if it is humanoid and intelligent?" he asked.

"Maybe it's best after all if its existence remains a mystery, like the Loch Ness monster in Scotland."

## Small fry publisher makes breakthrough to big time

By Wolfgang Minaty

NORDLINGEN (DaD) — Franz Greno, 39, styles himself a small-scale publisher. He is based in Nordlingen, a picturesque town in a part of Swabia hit by a meteorite hundreds of thousands of years ago. Astronauts have trained in the crater.

For two years Nordlingen has been constantly in the book trade news. Franz Greno may have started with a small-scale operation, but small fry is now an understatement. In reality his has been the most spectacularly successful publishing ventures for years "in the" German-speaking world. His position seemed so secure that he even felt able to risk a venture in the toughest market of them all, paperbacks. Greno pocket books were launched last spring.

The Greno story began with

the *Andere Bibliothek*, or Other Library, his first series, launched two and a half years ago. The name was its programme. Greno set out to make books that differed from the run of the mill in being of fine quality, traditionally printed and bound. He set out to sell books differently too, at a low price. He set out to do everything differently, such as reading books before he published them.

He was lucky to enlist the services of writer Hans Magnus Enzensberger as series editor. Enzensberger is responsible for the monthly book choice. Books cost DM30, inexpensive for a new paperback, regardless of length — 300, 400 or 600 pages. There used also to be free 30-page illustrated magazine about the book and the author. There are reported to have been keen collectors of these magazines alone —

although strictly speaking they were meant mainly to publicise the books they accompanied.

The magazine has been discontinued as one of a number of measures to avert a cash crisis. Greno seems to have over-stretched himself, and the management admits that it may have grown too fast. The *Andere Bibliothek* is to continue unchanged. It is the bedrock of the company, the print run having long exceeded 600,000. Many titles have been long out of print or wallflowers, such as Lucian's *Tale of Lies*, Savinkov's *Memoirs of a Terrorist* and Rudolf Borchardt's *Impassioned Gardener*.

Greno's *Krater Bibliothek*, featuring books by German classics such as Armin, Seume and Wieland, is aimed at connoisseurs. Prices are to be increased this autumn, as are prices of the *Delphi* series, which will be

DM30-DM50 higher.

The wide range of titles published has done Greno's reputation a power of good. They include lush picture books, ambitious works of serious literature and critical reviews of modern history. And this extensive range is reflected in the Greno 10/20 paperback series, so named because titles cost either DM10 or DM20, depending on length. Authors (and subjects) include Gertrude and Goethe, Molke and Karl May, Hollywood and St. Pauli.

In order not to jeopardise the initial success story, the paperback range is to be trimmed — from seven new releases to four a month. This is a slimming exercise at which even small-scale publishers must be proficient, especially if they are well on their way to the big time.

## Catholics left to wonder how much the Pope heard

By Robert Barr

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II talked more than he listened during his pastoral visit to the United States, leaving his sometimes reluctant followers wondering how much he really heard.

"It is pretty clear to me that he has not listened at all to what people are saying. They have no impact on his views," said Leonard Swidler, a Roman Catholic theologian at Temple University.

"He is hearing what is said, he just doesn't agree with everything that is said," concluded historian David J. O'Brien of Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts. "I think the Pope does not understand very well how American society works and therefore he does not understand very well the problems that confront the American church."

During a 10-day visit that ended Saturday, the Pope gave 48 speeches, but he also listened to a few from bishops and lay leaders.

The bishops told the pontiff of the independence of American Catholics and their refusal to accept beliefs without being told reasons.

The Pope heard about the un-

happiness of women who cannot become priests; of the disaffection of Catholics who don't accept church teachings on divorce, birth control, abortion and homosexuality; of priests who believe they have a right to marry; of blacks who feel excluded from leadership.

To the bishops, John Paul said it was a "grave error" to believe that anyone could dissent from church teachings and still be a "good Catholic."

"That doesn't mean I am going to start on a witch hunt," said Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara of Indianapolis, one of the 320 bishops who met with John Paul in Los Angeles.

German Grisez, professor of Christian ethics at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland, suggested the question was not whether the Pope listened to the bishops, but whether the bishops had heard the Pope.

"It was the clearest statement he's made on those problems (of dissent) during his whole pontificate," Grisez said.

"He was telling us it is our job to minister to all the people to develop a deeper understanding of the church's teachings. We try to convert people and teach continual conversion to develop a

deeper faith," said Bishop Thomas Tschoepe of Dallas.

Archbishop Thomas Kelly of Louisville, Kentucky, said it was unrealistic to believe that any changes would be immediately apparent during the visit.

"No Pope can ever be pressured into anything by public opinion. It just doesn't happen," Kelly said, adding that John Paul "would never yield to pressure or to public opinion. It's not in his nature."

Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York said he believed reports of dissent within the church have been exaggerated, though he said there are dissenters among the nation's bishops, some of whom "hate the Pope" for imposing rules.

"Will there be a renewed emphasis on the fundamental instructions, in which I think we have been grossly lacking? I suspect that that will occur," O'Connor said on Sunday.

Some Catholics, however, were unhappy with what they saw during the Pope's visit.

Swidler said he believes the church will relax its rule on priestly celibacy and eventually will accept abortion under some circumstances, but not while John Paul is Pope.

"He simply thinks he is right," Swidler said. "He seems to be at the point psychologically of being incapable of listening to others and what they have to say."

"He didn't come to America to listen to the different groups so that he could dialogue with them," said Catherine Stewart-Roache of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who is a member of the Women's Ordination Conference and hopes to become a priest. "He's certainly sitting down talking to women about how we should solve issues that concern women."

But Sherry Tyree of the conservative group Women for Faith and Family said she wanted no changes in the church.

"I am happy that he so strongly, kindly and graciously reaffirmed the basic beliefs of the Catholic church," she said in San Francisco.

"He's like a man who can embrace his children but who sets the laws and will not deviate from them," James Lococo, one of the AIDS patients blessed by the Pope at Mission Dolores in San Francisco, said. "I don't think any great changes will occur as a result of this trip, but I'm hoping he will take what he's seen back to the Vatican and digest it."

## Taiwan's teen-agers go 'whirlwind bike' crazy

By Andrew Browne

Reuter

TAIPEI — Taiwan teen-agers have gone motorcycle mad, using busy highways for high speed races that have left a horrifying trail of death.

Illegal motorcycle racing is the latest in a series of bizarre crazes to sweep the island.

They are seen as a warning that Taiwan people, especially teen-agers, are bored and restless after years of martial law austerity and are itching to kick the system.

The "whirlwind bike" craze took off about two months ago when young bikers on powerful machines with dropped handlebars started using a stretch of highway outside Taipei as a race track on Saturday nights.

Tens of thousands of spectators soon began arriving to watch in morbid fascination as contestants, usually boys with girls riding pillion, hurtled down the course at suicidal speeds, dodging the passing traffic.

The carnage has shocked Taiwan. Scores of racers, some as young as 14, have been killed or crippled.

A huge betting industry has grown up around the races which have spread across the island and become the major spectator sport in southern industrial towns.

Radio and television news bulletins now begin with a government warning: "Bike races are dangerous. Stay away from them. Warn your relatives to stay away."

Sociologists and political commentators blame Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) leaders who under martial law virtually outlawed fun.

Martial law was established in 1949, when the Kuomintang fled to Taiwan from mainland China after their defeat by Communist forces, and was lifted only this year.

The island was on a permanent war footing, ready for an assault from Peking, and the government preached the values of discipline, thrift and hard work. Military training began in schools and frivolous pleasures were frowned on.

"It's a moral question," said Lu Ya-Li, professor of politics at National Taiwan University. "Old leaders believed young peo-

ple should lead a spartan life. So there are no amusements."

Dancing is illegal except in a few hotel nightclubs. Snooker is banned. Until recently, a police permit was needed for private parties. All gambling, except the government lottery, is forbidden.

There are no amusement parks in Taiwan's crowded cities. Many beaches and mountain areas are out-of-bounds for security reasons. The few public swimming pools are hopelessly crowded during the scorching summer.

Taiwan's economic growth has created a wealthy society with a new confidence and sense of security. It has one of Asia's highest standards of living and huge supplies of idle savings to spend on entertainment.

"It is a selfish problem," said Jaw Shih-Kong, an outspoken Kuomintang member. "Although they are getting richer, we do not have any recreation."

Motorcycle racing came as authorities were battling to destroy a multimillion-dollar illegal lottery called "Ta Chia Le" ("everybody is happy").

The lottery has become a dangerous obsession. Many factories across Taiwan are forced to close for several days, month as workers buy their tickets, flock to temples to pray for luck, and wait for the draw.

Some of Asia's largest and most extravagant discotheques have opened illegally in Taipei over the past year.

Patrons of Penthouse, one of the hottest discos in town, are regularly herded off the dance floor during police raids. When the police leave, the dancing starts again.

Illegal nightclubs in the southern city of Kaohsiung instantly transform themselves into restaurants during raids.

Resentment against the state curbs on entertainment has reached new heights during the motorcycle craze, prompting debate on whether formal race tracks should be built.

When a biker was killed last month after police tried to run him off the road during a race, several thousand angry spectators attacked the local police station, burning dozens of police cars and motorcycles and injuring 28 officers.

By Paul Ben-Itzak

Reuter

SAN FRANCISCO — An innovative drama-comedy about teenage incest is one of the biggest recent successes in San Francisco Theatre.

Depicting the disintegration of a family because of a teenager's relationship with her brother, Alan Bowne's "Sharon and Billy" is a sort of neurotic underside of television's family situation comedy "Father Knows Best."

Playwright Bowne calls "Sharon and Billy" a rite of passage story, about coming to maturity. "I certainly wasn't out to shock or disturb," he told Reuters in an interview. "I don't find it shocking or disturbing. It's got a lot of comedy in it. It's full of humour."

"Sharon and Billy" is the longest-running play in the 21-year history of the innovative Magic Theatre, which helped launch film stars Peter Coyote and Ed Harris and has premiered

many works by Pulitzer-prizewinning playwright Sam Shepard.

In a six-month run last year, it outran Magic productions of Shepard's "Buried Child" and "True West."

"The Magic Theatre continues to bolster its reputation as a producer of, and magnet for, first-rate drama," said Variety, an entertainment trade newspaper. It called "Sharon and Billy" a delicate and "even amusing study of brother-sister incest."

Incest is barely hinted at in the gentle seduction scene. What begins as two kids in bathing suits fooling around with food ends with Billy comforting Sharon after she starts crying when he tells her that their father says she's a slut. The lights dim on the siblings in tender embrace.

When Sharon discovers she is pregnant, she tells her parents that a classmate is the father, letting Billy off the hook. Father his daughter and tries to force a meal of liver and onions down her

throat. Unable to take more punishment, Sharon stabs his hand with a butter knife.

When Billy asks, out of their parents' hearing, what she did to incite dad's wrath, she blurts out: "It's yours."

Sent away to have the baby, Sharon returns, meets another boy and again becomes pregnant. This time, she decides to leave home and get married. As the play ends, Billy, still desperately in love, pleads with her to go away with him.

Bowne's "Beirut" created a stir this summer during a run at the off-Broadway Westside Arts Theatre in New York.

"Beirut" is about love blooming in a world stricken by a sexual plague. An unfetted young woman sneaks into the area of Brooklyn, New York where her infected lover is quarantined, urging him to ignore the risk and make love to her.

Although New York critics cal-

led "Beirut" an AIDS play, Bowne says it was a love story, with acquired immune deficiency syndrome merely a theatrical device.

In "Sharon and Billy," incest is a device for what Bowne says is a play about forbidden love.

"When you love, you can't deal with taboos," he said. "When love happens, it just takes over."

San Francisco critics unanimously praised "Sharon and Billy". It was nominated as best play in the local equivalent of the Tony Awards. Also nominated were director Albert Takachuck, as Stacey Jack and Liam O'Brien as Sharon and Billy, and Will Marchetti and Carla Spindl as the mother and father.

Bowne thinks chances are slim that "Sharon and Billy" will be staged in New York. Negative reviews from the city's major critics for "Beirut" and another play, "40-Deuce", makes theatres reluctant to produce him, he said.

## Seoul-Pyongyang Olympic war continues

## N. Korea seeks to spoil Olympics — U.S. admiral

PANMUNJON, South Korea (Agencies) — North Korea is trying to disrupt the 1988 Seoul Olympics by seeking to increase military tension in the region, the United Nations command claimed on Tuesday.

U.S. Navy Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, senior member of the command, made the charge after rejecting North Korean claims that the command was stoking military tension.

North Korea's actions indicated it was trying to set the stage for provocations that would disrupt the games and discourage other nations from taking part, Pendley said.

"The UNC, while working extra hard to ensure that tension is not increased, remains ready to defeat any acts of aggression," Pendley said.

North Korea has asked to be made a co-host for the games, scheduled to start in Seoul on Sept. 17, 1988. The International Olympic Committee and South Korea have rejected the demand, but have offered to let the North stage some of Olympic events.

The UNC represents South Korea, the United States and 15 other nations that aided South Korea during the war with North Korea from 1950 to 1953.

North Korea has charged that U.N. command forces had violated North Korea's territory and committed 12,300 armistice violations in August.

North Korean Maj.-Gen. Li Tae Ho claimed South Korea and its allies were trying to increase tension on the Korean Peninsula. He said South Korean naval vessels had violated the North's waters and that U.S. spy planes had violated its air space.

Pendley labelled the North Ko-

rean charges as false. South Korea blamed North Korea for a bombing at Seoul Airport during the 1986 Asian Games which left five people dead.

The United States, which has 41,000 troops in South Korea under a mutual defence pact, also has warned that the North may attempt to disrupt the games. The United States has pledged to help safeguard the Seoul Olympics.

South Korea notified North Korea on Tuesday that it would reply this week to the North's proposal calling for two-way talks on its demand for sharing next year's Olympics.

A spokesman for the South Korean Olympic Committee told reporters the reply, originally scheduled for Tuesday, would now be delivered to the North through the Panmunjon border village on Thursday due to "discussions still continuing among authorities concerned."

The spokesman did not say what the reply would be but one committee official told reporters Seoul would reject the Northern offer because "any talks about the Olympic Games should involve the IOC (International Olympic Committee)."

The IOC, which awarded the 1988 Summer Games to Seoul, has held four rounds of talks with North and South Korea since 1985 to avert a possible Pyongyang-led Communist boycott. The official said no more sports talks were necessary unless North

Korea accepted the IOC's July take-it-or-leave-it offer to stage the archery, table tennis, women's volleyball, men's 100-km cycle road race and one of four soccer preliminary group competitions.

"With less than one year to go before the Olympics, North Korea should hurry up and accept the IOC offer if it wants to hold some of the events," he said.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch told reporters on Thursday he would meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a bid to head off a Communist boycott of the Seoul games, set to open on September 17, 1988.

Speaking after a ceremony to mark the mailing of invitations to a record 167 countries to compete in the Seoul games, Samaranch said he hoped to meet Gorbachev before the Jan. 17 deadline for countries to reply.

The Justice Ministry in Seoul said Tuesday that foreigners visiting South Korea during the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be allowed to stay for 30 days without a visa.

Currently, foreign tourists are allowed to stay in South Korea for 15 days without a visa.

Foreigners coming from Communist countries to take part in Olympic-related cultural events will receive entry permits from South Korean diplomatic establishments abroad, the ministry said.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with Communist countries.

The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee plans to issue special identification cards for foreign officials and athletes competing in the Seoul games.

## American football players strike

NEW YORK (AP) — National Football League players called their second strike in six years Monday night, putting their six-figure salaries on the line for the freedom to choose where they work.

Gene Upshaw, executive director of the NFL Players Association, announced the strike during halftime of the New England Patriots-New York Jets game.

"There's no way it can be averted. We've been forced into an action that's bad for the players, the fans and the owners," Upshaw said.

"In several cities, the players have already cleaned out their lockers. Others will be cleaning them out later in the week," he said.

The owners promised to resume the season Oct. 4-5, after a delay of about one week. They plan to fill their teams with non-striking regular players and free agents who were told to report Wednesday, the same day the union planned to start picketing.

The owners said they would honour requests for ticket refunds.

The strike issue was free agency. The union demanded that a player with more than four years' experience be free to choose his team. The owners insisted on some compensation for teams losing free agents, a system that has seen only one player change teams in a decade.

That was much different from the 1982 NFL strike, which lasted 57 days and cancelled seven of 16 games. That walkout was over money. Since then, the average salary for players has climbed from \$90,000 a year to \$230,000 a year.

"Free agency cannot be summed up in terms of dollars. It's not about money. It's about dignity and freedom," Upshaw said. "It's about who you work for."

There have been no talks since a meeting Friday between Upshaw and Management Council negotiator Jack Donlan. No further negotiations were scheduled.

Upshaw told the players to expect a long strike. He also said it didn't have to take long to settle the differences.

Some teams, like Indianapolis, said they already had full rosters of free agents to continue the season, while other teams had barely more than one or two players signed as replacements.

On the baseball scene, an arbitrator said Monday that baseball owners conspired to "destroy" free agency after the 1985 season, in a ruling that could force open the market for stars such as Jack Clark, Dale Murphy and Cal Ripken Jr.

In his 16-page decision, arbitrator Tom Roberts wrote that the clubs' approach to free agency in 1985 violated the collective bargaining agreement between players and owners.

Roberts wrote that free agents "surely had a value at some price and yet no offers were advanced." Roberts underlined "no" in his ruling.

The decision affects Kirk Gibson, Donnie Moore and 60 other 1985 free agents, but it offered no remedies. Hearings on those remedies begin this week.

The arbitrator found that the clubs entered into a common scheme, the effect of which was to destroy free agency," said players' union head Don Fehr.

"In other words, they corked the market. We will ask the arbitrator... (to) make sure that it will never happen again."

The owners' chief negotiator, Barry Rona, said: "We want to comply and we will comply. But I can't tell a club to engage in free agency or not."

A Sahara skiing sensation  
Austrian stages world premier in Jordan

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The desert may never look quite the same again — thanks to Austrian Manfred Cizek, a civil engineer and ski fanatic.

Cizek, 43, last week became the first man in the world to combine water-skiing with sand-skiing to produce a sport he calls "sand-ski-joring" — skiing on sand while being pulled behind a car.

The tall, well-built man from Vienna did the "world premier" last week near Madaba, just off the highway to the Queen Alia International Airport.

"People on the highway were stopping their cars to watch, as if I came from the moon," said Cizek, who works in Amman with an Austrian firm renovating the Raghadan Palace. He said bedouins in the desert "must have thought they were dreaming."

Cross-country sand skiing and sand-dune downhill skiing, which do not require being pulled by a car, has been tried in Arab Gulf states, but sand-ski-joring is modelled by Cizek to serve as the Jordanian answer to the popular European sport of skiing on snow behind a car, a motorcycle or a horse.

"I did it to create a new sport," Cizek told the Jordan Times on Tuesday. "I like pushing myself to the very limit. I'm a fanatic skier, but I couldn't find snow in Jordan. So, I realised that if I am going to do it in Amman, he said, 'I would have to do it on sand.'"

A serious athlete, Cizek explained that sand-ski-joring "is an easy, but dangerous sport."

"You must concentrate every second. It can be dangerous

skiing on sand and stones at the speed of 50 to 60 kilometres an hour. You must be strong and in a very good condition," he warned.

Cizek, who has taken part in 15 international marathons, did cross-country sand-skiing in Wadi Rum last year using thin skis. But he said that after covering 10 kilometres, "you begin to see stars." He was referring to the excessive heat that makes skiing there difficult.

Austria's well-known ski manufacturers Fischer Company, have recently provided Cizek with special skis for sand-ski-joring. The modified skis are halfway between downhill and cross country skis. He calls the skis with special steel corners, "touring skis."

The Austrian innovative athlete says it was easy to modify skis for the purpose of sand-ski-joring. The adjustments are on foot holders and special cross-country shoes. He said a modified set would cost nearly JD 100.

Cizek intends to ride on his skis behind a motorcycle along the Mafraq-Baghdad pipeline. He said he intends to cover the 800 kilometres next spring in 20 days, and that he hoped to get sponsors for that trip.

The man from Austria keeps in shape by cycling and running. His favourite place for cycling is in the Wadi Mujib and Dead Sea areas.

"I like to go down Wadi Mujib at the speed of 80 kilometres/hour. It's dangerous, but I love danger."

Cizek uncycled 25 kilometres in the last stage of a marathon to Aqaba for a charitable cause last year.

Comparing his brand of sand skiing with water skiing, Cizek



You can get a sun-ban too!



Manfred Cizek enjoying his favourite sport last week off the road to the Queen Alia International Airport.

said water skiing was "much easier and less dangerous." Although he says that so far he had no accidents, he warned that "one has to be very fit. The pressure is on the hands, arms and leg muscles, because you have to bend your knees so as not to fall."

The endurance sports enthusiast said he will try sand-ski-joring in Wadi Rum later this

year. He said that the presence of stones in sand fields in Jordan was a blessing in disguise, the stones, he said, make it easier for steel skis to glide at higher speeds.

Cizek's wife and two daughters live in Vienna. "They get worried when they hear about my crazy things," he said. "But they become happy when they know I'm o.k."

## Mediterranean Games

## Italy cashes in on gold; Morocco equals Olympic triumph

LATAKIA, Syria (AP) — Italy collected its 52nd gold medal in the Mediterranean Games Monday, equalling its best tally ever.

Algeria, Egypt and Cyprus won their first golds on a day that saw Morocco's Said Aouita and Nawal El-Moutawakel repeat their Los Angeles Olympic triumphs.

Italy's Marco Martino won the men's discus with a toss of 60.94 metres over Costas Georgakopoulos of Greece at 59.64.

That pushed Italy's gold count in the Olympic-style festival to 52, equalling its performance at the 9th Mediterranean Games in Casablanca, Morocco, four years ago.

Populous Egypt scored its first gold, in Judo, while little Cyprus won in the triple jump.

Algeria won the men's volleyball crown with a 24-23 victory over France, its former colonial ruler.

Aouita and El-Moutawakel joined for gold again by taking the women's 400-metre hurdles and the men's 5,000 metres track events.

Aouita, who won the 1,500 metres race Sunday, finished just ahead of his compatriot Ibrahim Aboutayeb in 13.38.02, well off Aouita's world record time of



Italian swimmer Tanya Vannini won 3 golds.

12:48.39 but far ahead of the rest of the pack.

The two men circled the track after the victory, waving to a jubilant crowd that shouted "Aouita, Aouita."

El-Moutawakel won the hurdles in 56.27 seconds, ahead of Semra Aksu, whose time of 56.59 appeared to break her own Turkish national record and matched the old Mediterranean Games mark.

Irgard Trojer of Italy won the bronze medal in 57.25 seconds. "It was tough," El-Mouta-



Aouita... sustains superiority

wakel said. "I didn't expect to win. I was tired."

"I just got here from the States and I ran yesterday and today."

Spain captured both the gold and silver in the men's 400-metre hurdles as Jose Alonso sped across the finish line in 49.93 seconds, just ahead of Jesus Areno with 50.68.

Italy's Luca Gelfi raced home 21 seconds ahead of Spain's Eduardo Ruiz to win the 170-kilometre cycling race.

The 21-year-old Gelfi, a noted sprinter, won the race from Aleppo to Latakia in 4 hours, 48 minutes and 11 seconds.

Teammate Fabrizio Bontempi won the bronze medal in 4:49.18. Cyprus' triumph came when Marios Hadjiandreou triple jumped 16.49 metres, 28 centimetres short of his own record for the island nation.

Egypt's Hasn Badra was second at 15.98 and Greece's Theodor Tandanozis took bronze with jumps of 15.96.

## Flamengo downs Vasco 2-1

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Flamengo downed archrival Vasco Da Gama 2-1 and Goias upset powerful Corinthians 1-0 in weekend games for the second round of the Brazilian national soccer championship.

Seven of 16 teams in the First Division are tied for the lead with 3 points each.

Flamengo of Rio recovered from an opening-round loss to Sao Paulo with a victory over hometown rival Vasco in the debut of coach Carlinhos, who last week replaced Antonio Lopes at the helm of Flamengo.

The game also marked the debut of all-star fullback Edinho, recently acquired by Flamengo from Udinese of Italy.

Flamengo dominated the match, which apparently ended 10 minutes early when the referee failed to compensate for a mid-game stoppage.

Flamengo midfielder Bebeto opened the scoring on a header after a centering pass from all-star winger Renato, considered the best player on the field.

Veteran Roberto "Dynamite" tied the game for Vasco on a goal that skittered along the goal line and rolled out. The judges took 10 minutes to rule the goal valid.

Flamengo broke the tie on a penalty kick by veteran midfielder Zico in the closing minutes.

The game was marred by a fistfight between Vasco midfielder Geovani and Edinho. Geovani was expelled and Edinho left the game with a fractured jaw.

In other matches, Corinthians of Sao Paulo failed to pierce the defence of Goias and was surprised by a goal in the closing minutes, to take a 1-0 loss.

In a nationally televised game, current champion Sao Paulo managed only a 1-1 tie against a

Bahia team. Defenceman Ze Teodoro scored for Sao Paulo and Bobo, frequently mentioned as an all-star team candidate, tied it for Bahia.

In Rio, a revamped Botafogo put on an excellent performance before ceding a 1-1 tie to cross-town rival Fluminense. Vagner scored for Botafogo and Washington for Fluminense.

Four games ended in a 0-0 tie: Atletico Mineiro vs. Internacional; Palmeiras vs. Santos; Gremio vs. Cruzeiro, and Coritiba vs. Santa Cruz.

Brazil's 16 top-ranked clubs are competing in the so-called "Green Group," equivalent to a first division. Another 16 teams are in the "Yellow Group," or second division.

However, the Brazilian soccer confederation has yet to say how the national title will be decided.

## IAAF challenges test dodge claim

LONDON (AP) — The secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, John Holt, Tuesday challenged world mile record holder Steve Cram to produce evidence that top track and field competitors can bend antidope testing rules.

Cram made his comments during an interview televised Monday by the British Broadcasting Corp. The 25-year-old Briton said anti-drug rules could be manipulated to ensure top competitors appear at certain track meets

and avoid being tested.

Holt, whose organisation governs world track and field, said Cram's comments were irresponsible, even if he had been talking hypothetically.

"He is giving the impression that top athletes don't necessarily have to submit themselves to doping controls and that they can somehow get round the rules. We refuse that very strongly," Holt told the Associated Press by telephone.

Cram, the former world 1,500-

metre champion, told the BBC that promoters of non-championship meets were under pressure to get the top athletes to appear.

"There's a lot of money riding on it. And if a particular athlete were to, say, first of all, argue about his money and have that sorted out, and then say what is the deal on dope-testing, I'm sure that the rules or the procedures would be bent to accommodate that particular athlete," Cram told the BBC.

## Graf gains easy victory in Germany

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — World number one Steffi Graf cruised through her first match at the \$150,000 Hamburg women's tennis tournament on Tuesday but her fellow-West German Bettina Bunge suffered a shock defeat.

Graf, playing in her first match

since losing to Martina Navratilova in the final of the U.S. Open, only her second defeat of the year, had little trouble earning a third round place by beating Louise Field of Australia 6-1, 6-2.

But the 18-year-old Graf, as such a perfectionist on court, she stamped her foot in frustration

several times when a point did not go exactly the way she planned it.

Third seed Bunge, on the other hand, fell in straight sets to a player she had never even heard of before they went on court, Leila Meskhi of the Soviet Union who is ranked 175 in the world

## Moscow, Kiev fans clash after match

MOSCOW (AP) — Soccer fans in Kiev angered by their team's loss to a Moscow squad attacked a train carrying Moscow players and fans, hurling bottles and rocks and smashing windows, the Kiev daily said Monday.

The Spartak team defeated Kiev Dynamo 1-0, Sunday night in a game played in the Ukrainian capital that was televised nationwide.

After the match, Izvestia said, Kievans whistled in derision at the Spartak players as the visiting team drove to the train station.

People wearing the blue and white colours of Kiev Dynamo blocked the path of the Spartak players' bus as it tried to pull up to the rail platform.

Spartak fans and other people tried to clear a way for the bus, but a brawl broke out, the newspaper reported.

"Fans of one team attacked fans of the other," Izvestia said. "They took the first things that came to hand: stones and bottles."

A small group of uniformed police were at the scene, but initially appeared confused by the outbreak of violence and did nothing to stop it, the government daily said.

When Spartak players boarded the train to return to Moscow, bottles and rocks were thrown at the windows of their passenger car, Izvestia said. Youths outside the train then began smashing windows in other cars.

"Train passengers, in a panic, rushed in different directions," said Izvestia, which had a correspondent aboard the train.

The reporter "saw the enraged faces of the young people who were attacking the different cars in a frenzy, and saw the upholders of order doing nothing."

**APARTMENT FOR RENT**

First-floor apartment, 2 bedrooms, L-shaped dining/living, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen, veranda, telephone, and independent heating.

Location: Off Mecca Road, near Al Muhtaseb Super-market.

Call: 680121 or 635121.

ENJOY THE BEST AT THE HOLIDAY INN

**SUNNY AQABA**

**3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS**

**J.D. 36**

IN DOUBLE OCCUPANCY

2 SET MENU DINNERS

2 CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

**PRIVATE BEACH**

**SPECIAL RATES FOR GROUPS & STUDENTS**

AVAILABLE ALL YEAR ROUND

EXCEPT MAJOR HOLIDAYS

ADVANCE RESERVATIONS AND PREPAYMENT REQUIRED

PHONE 65100

**APARTMENT FOR RENT**

Deluxe furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern kitchen, L-salon, colour TV, video, & telephone, central heating, airconditioned, intercom.

Location: Near Al Bustan Restaurant

Call: 668314, week days: 3 - 10 p.m., Fridays: all day.

**APARTMENT FOR RENT**

Deluxe furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern kitchen, L-salon, colour TV, video, & telephone, central heating, airconditioned, intercom.

Location: 3rd Circle, near Jordan Clinic & Khalidi Hospital.

Call: 641345, week days: 3 - 10 p.m., Fridays: all day.

**ONE BEDROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT**

Located in Abdoun, in a 2-floor villa, with salon and dining room, utilities, independent central heating, and private garden.

Call tel: 817765.

Cinema

**CONCORD**

**NO MERCY**

Performances: 1.30, 4.40, 6.30, 8.30

Tel: 677420

Cinema

**OPERA**

**OFF BEAT**

Performances: 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Tel: 675573

Cinema

**PLAZA**

**LINK**

Performances: 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

Tel: 677420

One Sterling	1.6450/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3170/75	Canadian dollar
	1.8170/80	West German marks
	2.0445/55	Dutch guilders
	1.5050/60	Swiss francs
	37.70/73	Belgian francs
	6.0540/90	French francs
	1312/1313	Italian lira
	143.90/144.00	Japanese yen
	6.3800/50	Swedish crowns
	6.6475/6525	Norwegian crowns
	6.9800/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	462.50/463.00	U.S. dollars

The market weakened at the outset in fairly low volume with participants reporting that some institutions have been trimming positions and setting aside the cash for the forthcoming sale of the U.K.'s remaining 31.5 per cent stake in B.P.

Dealers said the London market showed little direct reaction to the escalation in Middle East Gulf tension overnight, but was partly reflecting Wall Street's response at the opening on Tuesday. By 1415 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 9.7 points to 2,325.1.

The overnight attack on a British flagged vessel in the Gulf was viewed by most dealers here as unremarkable and only of significance if it prompts direct U.K. retaliation on Iran.

"The only things I can see really upsetting sentiment here would be if the Gulf was blocked completely or if a British warship was attacked," one dealer said.

Crude oil prices firmed slightly after news of a U.S. helicopter attack on an Iranian vessel, but the 20 to 30 cent gains in crudes had little supporting influence on the shares. Leading U.K. oils came back with the wider market, with B.P. easing 4p to 370 and Shell falling 8p to 1,309.

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You may have some difficulty seeing what lies ahead this morning, but things will clear up later on. Maintain an agreeable and understanding attitude, and you will have success in romance.

**TAURUS (Apr. 21 to Apr. 19)** An uncomfortable situation may arise with an associate, but maintain your poise. Be enthusiastic about some public activities.

**GEMINI (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Your work may cause difficulty this morning. Be patient with all in your blood. Don't let a co-worker bother you. A smile can work wonders today.

**CANCER (May 21 to June 21)** A good friend has a fine suggestion for an amusement you can both enjoy. A strange idea may seem fine, but keep it in.

**LEO (June 22 to July 21)** Don't let a family friend upset you. Bond with the wind instead. Make sure your home is in fine shape for entertaining.

**VIRGO (July 22 to Aug. 22)** An associate you can rely on to back you up on a new plan. Don't be subtle when talking with others, be direct and confident.

**LIBRA (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)** Discuss your firm with an employee, overlooking a very lucrative opportunity. Talk is easy and rest up tonight.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You may have trouble making decisions this morning. Meet with some friends tonight and have a wonderful time together.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Decide exactly what you want to do, and then do it. Move toward that goal. Enjoy a forgotten hobby with an old friend.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You may be apprehensive about approaching a superior for a favor, but be warm and courteous and you'll surely get your wish.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You'll need assistance from friends in order to take a trip you've been planning. A pet's suggestions may sound absurd, but think them over.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Before entering an argument over a disputed bill, be sure you're armed with the facts. Show more affection for your mate.

If Your Child Is Born Today  
He or she will be highly curious, and must know the facts and figures concerning any situation which comes up. Supply your progeny with this information and he or she will always have both feet planted firmly on the ground, producing much self-esteem. Your progeny will be cooperative and affectionate toward others.

\*\*\*  
"The Stars impact; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
© 1997, McIntosh Synd.

Gone were the usual bumper-to-bumper morning traffic jams in Beirut. Most shops, schools, banks and offices were closed in response to a call for a one-day strike by the General Labour Federation, a trade union body with 400,000 members.

Even gunmen who rule streets and alleys of Lebanon's towns and villages were conspicuous by their absence, residents said.

The stoppage was aimed at spurring the enfeebled government into action against rocketing prices and the collapse of the Lebanese pound, once the Middle East's strongest currency.

The pound has lost more than 70 per cent of its international value this year, while the annual inflation rate is now estimated at

The federation said the strike, its fourth so far this year, was also aimed against Oil Minister Victor Kassir's decision four days ago to raise petrol prices by 133 per cent.

Lebanese leaders had resisted the lifting of fuel and wheat subsidies, but local bankers said the drain on foreign exchange reserves and the smuggling of cheap fuel abroad had made the petrol price increase inevitable.

Analysts say the economic ills are prompted by a general loss of confidence in a government, divided along both sectarian and ideological lines, which has been unable to agree on ways to end 12 years of bloody civil war.

Lebanon's union of taxi drivers

But Britain and China signed an agreement in June settling all outstanding property claims, which permitted China to reenter the London market.

It also froze wages for two years, thus increasing profitability in labour intensive industries. Only 114 companies are listed on the Athens stock exchange, which is small by European standards.

Police said they would not tolerate any new disturbances at the shipyard, local newspapers reported Tuesday.

The strike at the Hyundai shipyard was South Korea's last major unresolved labour dispute. Management decided to return the shipyard after both sides agreed on a 14 per cent pay raise.

Labour ministry officials in

The Korea Traders' Association, an industry group, reported on Tuesday that the country's export trade was returning to normal as the labour unrest waned.

The association said the value of exports during the first 18 days of September reached just over \$2 billion, up 24.4 per cent for the same period last year.

good credit and can borrow from commercial banks if they want to, though on much less advantageous terms.

Most of the poorest countries

He noted that the Reagan administration has opposed such an oil-import tariff on the grounds that it would lower eco-

fund's biggest contributor, usually gives one of the speeches. Though the United States is also the world's biggest debtor, it does not borrow large enough amounts from the fund to require its government to impose austerity programmes.

They further suggest that special consideration be given to oil purchases from Western hemisphere nations — notably Mexico and Venezuela — in filling the petroleum reserve to its maximum capacity of 750 million barrels by the mid-1990s.

He noted that the Reagan administration has opposed such an oil-import tariff on the grounds that it would lower ec-

[illegible][illegible]

© 1987 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Panel 1: A woman in a patterned dress stands at a bar, looking at a man in a suit who is holding a newspaper. She says, "SIGH".

Panel 2: The man in the suit says, "I'VE ARRIVED."

Panel 3: The man, now holding a briefcase and a newspaper, says, "BYE FOR NOW, DEAR."

Panel 4: The woman is alone at the bar, looking at three glasses. She says, "HOW'S THE BIG ROMANCE GOING?" and "MAGIC - HE'S SPENDING MORE TIME WITH HIS MISSUS."

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.


**LOCON**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

*© 1981, Scholastic Teaching Resources, Inc.  
 (All Rights Reserved)*

**INORM**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**YAUNES**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**CORHUG**  
 [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Answer: "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BURST MINUS JOBBER SHAKEN  
Answer: That ham comedian isn't as well-known as this  
HIS JOKES

